Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. **Milk**

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,544—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
HOTEL
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 p.m., 1899.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th Feb.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4029	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4029	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	4287	W. Symons	6th May.
* CLYDE	4029	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles. Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, nearly on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
LIBERATOR	.....	4,139	1st April 1899.
* BERENICE	C. Androvich	2,618	17th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* Saloon passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325*	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	1st March. 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sawson House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 17, 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Capt. S. Yuzi, 3,276 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 23rd instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 14th February, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

THE S. S. "AMPHITRITE," 3,576 Tons, Captain G. Costanzo, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY on or about the 1st April for Trieste.

Saloon passage by this Steamer to TRIESTE or VENICE, Rs. 375, 6 months return, Rs. 575.

For further particulars apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
TONKIN	6,000	Yaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Fiandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,233	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,737	L. Caldaguès	9th March 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—81, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—33, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, as may be learned on application.
PAY. PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purpose supplied FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimising expense, at CLIENT'S Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody and interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and remitted to and drawn from England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 2,

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Board, Charcoal and other Baths in the house on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of the Kochbrunnen Pump Room. Arrangements made with Hotels for Summer or Winter Seasons.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 23rd February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 21st February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 18th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 24th February.

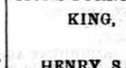
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th February, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all teamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SERAS	1,746	Jacob	22nd Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA TANGA, DARESSALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 17th Feb., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1899.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE IN GOOD COMPANY?
IF SO RIDE
HUMBER CYCLES

Fitted with DUNLOP TROPICAL TYRES. They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

H R H The Prince of Wales
H R H The Duke of Connaught
H R H Princess Maude of Wales
H R H Princess Louise
H R H The Duke of York
H R H The Duchess of York
H R H Princess Victoria
H R H Prince Charles
H I M The Czar of Russia
H M The King of Italy
H M The King of Greece
H H The Shahzada
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
H H The Nawab of Bhawalpur
H H The Prince of Oodeypore
H H Prince Ranjitsinhjee

For terms and further particulars apply to Messrs. HUMBER & Co.'s INDIAN DEPOT. Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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OF THE
LATEST DESIGNS

The Oldest House in Bombay.

Stands Unrivalled for 20 Years

AS
PICTURE-FRAME MAKERS
AND
DEALERS
in High Class Works of Art.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO,
(BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY),
PRINT-SELLERS
AND
FRAME-MAKERS TO
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
ESPLANADE ROAD
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG *viâ* SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railway it requires but 4 1/2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without charge. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries, received in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

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THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta.
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agents, San Francisco Overland Route, No. 4, Water Street, Yokohama, Japan.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

A SELECT HOTEL
FOR EUROPEAN GENTRY ONLY.

ENTIRELY UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

HOME COMFORTS, CLEANLINESS and FIRST CLASS CUISINE GUARANTEED.

Every Room fitted with Electric Bells.

Large stabling accommodation available at the premises.

Five minutes walk from the Railway Station and Gymkhana Club.

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Manageress.

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TOBACCONISTS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON,
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.

TOBACCOS:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZE-MEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE.

CIGARETTES:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

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Tobacconists,
[illegible] Mansion,
BOMBAY.
[illegible] Canning Street, Calcutta.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM DEINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ.

STILL—HOCKS.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	0 14	8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner wine	"	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	"	52 0	27 8	58 0	31 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	"	37 0	.....	41 8	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine	"	28 0	15 8	31 8	17 4
OPPENHEIM	"	22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	"	38 0	20 8	42 8	23 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

SUPERIOR delicate flavour and bouquet	per doz.	53 8	28 0	59 8	31 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	28 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	"	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.

PIVERS HAIR TONIC.
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PIVERS DENTIFRICE.
PIVERS POMADE DE HONGROISE.
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ACQUA GENOVA.
DR. PIERRE DENTIFRICE.
EAU DE TOILETTE.
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MOLLARD POMADE.
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PHOTO CHROME.
RIMMEL'S HAIR DYE.
SMELLING SALTS.
SPONGES.
CASHMERE BOUQUETS.
BAY LEAF WATER.
EAU FIGARO.
BRILLIANTINE.
ROSS CANTHARDES OIL.
POWDE DE BIZ DE JAVA.
EUCALYPTIA.
FULLER'S EARTH.
POWDER PUFFS.
VIOLET POWDERS.
VASELINE POMADE.
TRUEFITT'S EGG TULIP.
RIMMEL'S SOAP.
RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR.
HONEY WATER.
TOOTH BRUSHES.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

CURRENT PRICES OF HELICAL "PREMIER" BICYCLES.

THE HELICAL TUBING is twice the strength (weight for weight) of any Tubing used in the manufacture of Bicycles.

IMPORTANT.—All Prices quoted in this List are subject to a discount of 10 per cent. for cash. To suit the convenience of those unable to pay Cash on delivery, MARCKS & Co., Ltd., are open to receive monthly instalments.

LADIES' MACHINES.—

The "Premier"	Helical Royal		Rs.	450
The "Premier"	Helical Model	"G"	"	400
The "Premier"	Helical Model	"E"	"	330
The "Premier"	Weldless Kangaroo		"	300
The "Premier"	Helical Girls	"N"	"	265
The "Premier"	Helical Tricycle		"	575

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES.—

The "Premier"	Helical Model	"Z"	Rs.	450
The "Premier"	Helical "Polo"		"	450
The "Premier"	Helical Road Racer	"O"	"	400
The "Premier"	Helical Path Racer		"	400
The "Premier"	Helical Roadster	"P"	"	400
The "Premier"	Helical Road Racer	"R"	"	330
The "Premier"	Helical Roadster	"S"	"	330
The "Premier"	Weldless Kangaroo		"	275
The "Premier"	Helical Youths'	"M"	"	250
The "Premier"	Helical Tricycle		"	560
The "Premier"	Helical Tandem (2 Gents)		"	750
The "Premier"	Helical Tandem (Gent & Lady)		"	780

All the above machines are fitted with DUNLOP TYRES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MALT LIQUORS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a
BASS'S BEER.—Bottled by E. & J. Burke, per doz.	7 0	
BASS'S LIGHT BITTER.—Bottled by E. & J. Burke "	7 0	
GUINNESS'S EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT.—Bottled by E. & J. Burke "	7 8	
PILSENER—DOVE BRAND.—An excellent light Beer, pure, sparkling, and wholesome "	6 0	4
Case of 4 doz.	28 0	5 4

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
ESTABLISHED A QUARTER OF A CENTURY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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(ESTABLISHED 1855).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1836).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

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Symphony ..... C Minor (No. 5) ..... Beethoven.
By the Orchestra.
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For Chorus and Orchestra.
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BOMBAY RACES.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

1st	RACE	The New Stakes	3-30 P. M.
2nd	"	The Lilliput Stakes	4-0 "
3rd	"	The Bombay Derby	4-30 "
4th	"	The Stand Plate	5-0 "
5th	"	The Once Town Lei Memorial Stakes	5-30 "
6th	"	The Gaye Cup	6-0 "

By kind permission of Colonel Collett and Officers, the Band of the Shropshire L. I. will play during the afternoon.

CHARGES.

1ST ENCLOSURE.

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Day Tickets, to admit one Gentleman and one Lady	2 0
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Day Tickets	1 8
Children and Ladies	0 12

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES—

Colaba	Local Time.
Church Gate	2 15 P. M.
Grant Road	2 20 "
Arrives Mahalukmi	2 31 "
	2 36 "

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 16th February, 1899.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

THE following CLASSES will be JUDGED on MONDAY, the 20th February, commencing at 9-15 P.M., and punctuality is earnestly requested.—

1ST RING.

			P.M.
CLASS	4	Troop horses	9 15
Do.	1	English and Colonial Chargers	3 30
Do.	3	Chargers of Volunteers officers and Indian Officers	3 45
Do.	14	Single Harness Arab	4 0
Do.	17	Pairs in Double Harness	4 15
Do.	16	Single Harness under 14 hands	4 25
Do.	15	do. over 14 hands	4 40
Do.	21	Arab Stallions over 14 hands	4 55
Do.	22	do. 14 hands and under	5 0

2ND RING.

CLASS	12	Polo Ponies Arab	3 30
Do.	13	do. other Classes	3 45
Do.	7	Hack Hunters other Classes	4 0
Do.	3	Hunters (Arabs)	4 15
Do.	24	Best Newly Imported Mare or Gelding	4 30
Do.	25	Brood Mares over 14 hands	4 45
Do.	26	do. 14 hands and under	4 55
CLASS	28	Pony Jumping—not P.M.	
Do.	29	Driving Competitions (Gentlemen) 5-15 P.M.	

The DOG SHOW will be held on TUESDAY.

S. LINDSAY,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the next MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S EXAMINATION under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act of 1891, is POSTPONED from Wednesday, the 1st March, to WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, 1899.

S. M. EDWARDES,
for Collector of Bombay,
Bombay Collector's office, 17th February, 1899.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Portland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

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Imports and Exports of Bullion, &c.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
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F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere. In Bottles, at Rs. 6 per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pain in the Back, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Mercury, Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d., each, by all Chemists, and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

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The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with uric acid, which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in packets at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ,
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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY RACES.

SATURDAY, 18TH, WEDNESDAY, 22ND, AND SATURDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

ADMISSION :—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS.—Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock including tickets for 3 Ladies ... Rs. 15
SEASON TICKETS.—Grand Stand and Enclosure only with tickets for 2 Ladies ... Rs. 12

DAY TICKETS.

Grand Stand and Enclosure, including admittance for 1 Lady ... Rs. 5
Private Paddock ... Rs. 1

N.B.—Ladies and Members, W. I. T. C., are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Applications for SEASON TICKETS should be made to the Secretary, I. T. C., Byculla Club.

DAY TICKETS will be sold at the Gate only.

N.B.—SEASON TICKETS for the EXTRA MEETINGS are NOT available for the Bombay Races.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 6th February, 1899.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 25th February, at 9-30 p.m.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.

23rd January, 1899.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS, W. I. T. C., will be held at the Annexe, Watson's Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5-30 P.M.

By order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1899.

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	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 in addition on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 in addition on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the bowels, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and bones. This preparation thoroughly purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, please ask for "THERAPION," and see that the Government Stamp, white lettered on a red ground, affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Non Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COLD.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"St. Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders for me following a bad cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and the like time, thank God, I am still alive) performed at Guy's Hospital, no one could possibly tell what a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that my throat became quite exhausted. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I feel I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty each morning. Yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Roath Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to the excellent preparation o Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and find it to be very successful. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis myself, and your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and conscientiously recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hoarse Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—

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"IT IS NEARLY 30 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is greater than ever, increasing annually. The best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief. Sold everywhere.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the worlds remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA and HOARSENESS, and is sold by all Chemists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 4-14m. Low water, 10-51m.

P. & O. s.s. Clyde, with English mails of the 3rd inst., due to arrive at daylight.

The Plague Commission, Secretariat, 11 a.m.

Bombay Races, first day.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.

B. V. A., Gatacre Cup competition, Mahaluxmi Fort.

B. V. A., Cinderella dance, Corps Club.

Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi, New High School, Fort, 5-30. p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water 5-9m. 8-23s. Low water, 0-30m., 0-9s.

B. V. A., Carbine meeting, Cooria ranges.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Melbridge entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Egypt left the dock yesterday.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral on Sunday evening.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R Temple's Statue at 5-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday), for a run to Cleveland Hill via Worlee and back.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu Mombasa, Zanzibar, Dare Salaam, Ibo, and Chinde, per extra s.s. Sirdhana, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-day.

A RUNAWAY WIFE.—Doming Antone Padro, a cultivator, residing at Bandora, reported to the police, on Thursday, that his wife, Rasina, aged twelve years, ran away from home on the previous day. She had ornaments of the value of Rs. 43 on her person.

GOLDSMITH ROBBED BY HIS SERVANT.—Moroba Balshet, a gold-smith, of Fanaswady, has reported to the police that his servant, [illegible] Rs. 250.

CONCERT IN HONOUR OF MISS E. A. MANNING.—Mr. and the Misses K. Khory, K. Kabraji and Mody, on the 24th instant, in the Town Hall, a concert of Gujerati songs, at 5-30 p.m. For the last few days active preparations are in progress, and rehearsals are held at Mr. Kabraji's residence, Sea View Terrace, Middle Colaba.

THE VURJEVANDASS MADHOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of January last the total number of cases treated at the dispensary was 2,139, among whom the number of new admissions was 633, being classified as stated below: Hindus 361, Musulmans 150, Parsees 34, Christians 78, and other races 34. The average daily attendance was 69.

DAY-LIGHT BURGLARY.—Govind Parj, a dhobi, who resides on the first floor of a house at 1st Khot Gully, reported to the police that, on Thursday afternoon, his wife locked the door of the room and went next door to see an acquaintance. When she returned about half-an-hour afterwards, she found the lock on the door had been removed, the place entered and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,455 and Rs. 100 in cash stolen from a box.

THE J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.—A special meeting of members of the Institute was held, yesterday, to appoint trustees for formally executing the conveyance of the land, recently granted by Government for the purpose, on which the Institute stands. Mr. R. M. Patel presided. The secretary read the engrossment of the lease; and on the motion of Khan Bahadur Bomanji Byramjee Wadia, seconded by Mr. K. Barjorji Wallis, Messrs. Jesjeebhoy Framjee Patel, R. M. Patel, Ardaseer Pestonjee Sotna, and Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistree were appointed trustees on behalf of the institute to execute the counterpart lease. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HONOUR TO A JEWISH CITIZEN.—Mr. S. M. Moses, of the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., is the second Jewish subject who has been nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University. He is an old Elphinstonian of the early sixties, who, after a brilliant scholastic career, proceeded at a comparatively early age to China, where he successfully managed the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and subsequently returned to Bombay. With the exception of a few visits to Europe, he has been here ever since, taking great interest in the cause of education, and particularly of the David Sassoon Benevolent Institution and the Israelite school of the Anglo-Jewish Association; and has been the chief examiner of the former institution. Mr. Moses has travelled a good deal, and is quite a linguist, as he speaks no fewer than nine languages. He is a director of the Bank of Bombay, was the president of the board last year, and has been a member of the Bombay Port Trust during the last five years.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Deaths from Plague.	Deaths from all Diseases.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colabe, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade ...	3	15
B Mandvi, Cumbala Hill, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	21	2 31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathipura, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada.	36	13 49
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Cho-pati, Walkeshwar and Mal-abar-hill ...	12	5 15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nesscombadi, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada...	33	15 51
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	3	13 16
G Kurla, Chunabatti and Wadala ...	0	0 0
Water Division ...	0	0 0
Non-resident and unknown ...	0	0 0
Hospitals ...	0	55 68
Total ...	120	95 243
Total plague deaths to date ...	35,011	30,946
Same date last year ...	154	156 282

THE HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

Arrangements have been made to re-open the Hindu Fever Hospital, which after doing signal service for two years was temporarily closed in May last. Patients will be admitted from Monday the 20th inst. The hospital is now located in the Church Gardens and will consist of three principal and two subsidiary wards, capable of accommodating three to four-score patients. Two of the principal wards are of a semi-permanent character with corrugated iron roofing and walls of wooden planks. They have been given to the hospital by the well-known firm of Messrs. Thakursi Mulji and Sons. The largest contribution to the funds of the hospital has come from Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas, who has promised to pay in all Rs. 5,000 and has, since the beginning, taken great interest in the hospital. The credit of founding, working, and re-organizing the hospital is due to the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Rao Saheb N. T. Vaidya and Mr. Janardan Gopal, secretaries, whilst yeoman service was rendered by the Hon. Mr. Vriz Bhukhandas Atmaram as chairman of the managing committee. Dr. G. B. Kher continues to be the honorary Chief Medical Officer. It might be mentioned that the patients have the option of being treated by their own doctors. The finances of the hospital are not in a prosperous condition; in fact, a large deficit has to be made up. The public are requested to subscribe liberally to an institution which is the only private Hindu hospital that admits patients without distinction of caste. The subscription should be sent to Mr. D. G. Padhye, who with Mr. S. D. Khote, has been added to the three old secretaries named above.

BANDORA.

There were 7 attacks and 6 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Friday.

DAMAUN.

At Lower Damaun on Wednesday there were four deaths from plague, being two female Sonis, one Machi and a Mahomedan. On Tuesday dead rats appeared at Chitia Vad, a village in Upper Damaun consisting of a population of three hundred Machi and Koli fishermen and by the desire of the Plague Commissioner, Dr. Pinto, being aware of the satisfactory results obtained by the evacuation of the neighbouring village of Dholar, the people en *masse* evacuated the village and took up residence in mat sheds erected with the materials provided by the Commissioner. In the different infected localities in Lower Damaun, the Commissioner has been disinfecting the pucka built houses by covering the floors with hay a foot-beat and burning it under the supervision of his staff.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Entries for races to be sailed to-day.

Tomtit class race for the Commodore's Cup.—Start at 3 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Midget ...	Officers R A
Carlie ...	Mr C H Byrne
Tomtit ...	Mr B H H Hopkins
Coral ...	Mr W Murray
Lorna ...	Mr M P Baird
Cygnet ...	Mr C Edwards
Mew ...	Mr J B K Macbeth

Course No. 5, viz., from Committee vessel round North Kuranja Buoy, round South Kuranja Buoy and back to Committee vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 9½ miles.

Ships boats Handicap race—Start at 3-15 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
H M S Magdala's Galley ...	Capt H L Fleet, R N
Do Cutter No. 1 ...	Lieut C S Townsend, RN
Do Do 2 ...	Do
H M S Abyssinia's Do 1 ...	Do
Do Do 2 ...	Do
H M S Tenasserim's Cutter ...	Do
H M S Plassy's Cutter ...	Mr G Cleal

Course No. 1, viz., from Committee vessel round South Kuranja Buoy, round Sunk rock and black to Committee vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 7½ miles.

Yachts Handicap Race for the Commodore's Cup—Start at 3-30

Boat's name	Entered by
Turquoise ...	Mr E S Luard
Manilla ...	Officers, R A
Hubba ...	Mr D K Love
Eileen ...	Mr C A R Crommelin
Isca ...	Mr James P Chystal
Hesket ...	Mr W P Symonds
Chita ...	Mr K Comber
Melody ...	Mr J B K Macbeth

Course No. 5, viz., same as above.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 15th February 1899 :—

1 Amount to be remitted during 1898-99 ...	18,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 15th February ...	16,000,000
3 Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 15th February ...	16,000,000
4 Balance to be remitted during the remainder of 1898-99 ...	2,000,000
To be remitted during 1899-1900 ...	20,000,000

REVIEWS.

THE new edition of Earle's MICROCOSMOGRAPHY has been published in the Pitt Press Series at the University Press, Cambridge. It is edited by Alfred S. West, who writes an introduction and adds copious notes to the "Characters." John Earle was born in the beginning of 17th century. The date is not quite certain, and his first biographer, Philip Bliss, had to be satisfied with his age as approximately defined on his tombstone in Merton College Chapel. The possible inaccuracy as to a year or so makes no difference in the literary value of his Miscrocosmography in which he depicts seventy-seven different types of men. As a man of letters of his century he takes a high place, though his writings were not many. Mr. West quotes Wood, who says that "his younger years were adorned with oratory, poetry, and witty fancies, and his elder with quaint preaching and subtile disputes." He went up to Oxford (Christ Church) at fifteen and graduated when he was about nineteen, was admitted probationary Fellow in the next year, and after attaining other honors he was made Doctor of Divinity in 1640. He had twelve years before that published the "Characters," and their literary success was great, so that "he grew suddenly," says Clarendon, "into a very general esteem with all men." Earle was Rector of Gamlingay in 1632, and was presented by Lord Pembroke in 1639 to the rectory of Bishopston. He was soon thereafter appointed Chaplain and Tutor to Prince Charles. In those times troublous for divines of every creed, Earle did not escape misfortune; he was deprived of his living and had to leave England. He travelled to Antwerp and Cologne, and met Prince Charles, after his flight from Worcester, at Rouen. While in exile he translated into Lat in the *Eikon Basilike* and Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity*. This last work, Mr. West tells us, was carelessly destroyed. The manuscript was only joined together, and the servants, inspired with no respect for what seemed but a bundle of waste paper, lighted with it or drew upon it when baking cakes. When the Stuarts were restored, Earle was made Dean of Westminster immediately, two years later Bishop of Worcester, and in another year translated to the see of Salisbury. Earle's character was singularly gentle, kind and peaceable all through these trying times. Bishop Kennett marvelled that it should have been possible for a man "to have lived so many years in the court of England, to near his Majesty, and yet not given the least offence to any man alive; though both in and out of pulpit he used all Christian freedom against the vanities of this age being honoured and admired by all who have either known, heard or read him." Izaak Walton said of Earle that "since Hooker died, none have lived whom I shall believe with more innocent wisdom, more sanctified humility, or a more pious, peaceable, primitive temper." When the plague drove the court to Oxford, Earle went thither also and lived there till his death in 1665. The authorship of the Microcosmography on which his literary reputation chiefly rests, was, strange to say, not acknowledged publicly by Earle. Edward Blount, a literary publisher of the time, brought out the "Characters" with a quaint introductory notice of his own. It is probable that Earle, who was in holy orders, or on the point of taking them, did not wish to scandalise his patrons by appearing as a candidate for the character of a wit. Though none of the studies in the Microcosmography offend against good morals, there was a certain flippancy and freedom of speech which might not have been pardoned to the young divine. The spirit in which he wrote was deeply philosophical, but it did not prevent his lashing out at the weaknesses of human nature, nor did it interfere with the making of simple graceful puns. The first sentence in "A Gallant" is eminently descriptive :—

"Is one that was borne and shapt for his Cloathes; and if Adam had not falne, had lived to no purpose. Of the Creation of a Gallant, he (sic) says: "Nota quod can be spoke, but nine him somewhere; not a jest thrown out, but he will make it his him; you shall have him goe fretting out of company with some twenty quarrels to every man, stung and galld, and no man knowes lesse the occasion than they that have given it." What can be a better description of the man in the street than this of "A Vulgar-spirited Man" : He "is one of the herd of the World. One that followes meerely the common crye, and makes it louder by one." And "The World's Wise Man an able and sufficient wicked man; it is a proof of his sufficiency that hee is not called wicked, but wise." Of "A Cooke" Earle says "The Kitchen is his Hell, and hee the Divell in it where his meats and he fry together." Of his seventy-seven Characters, no two are alike, their follies and foibles are wittily treated and their excellences are not put in a repellant form, in genial criticism he becomes cruel, and we instantly recognise the faithfulness as well as the virtues of each type. The Microcosmography, in spite of its terrible name, is a book that will beguile many a tedious hour with its lively, clever sketches.

THE STUDIO for January comes late to hand this month, but is worth waiting for. Charles Collet is the painter whose appreciation takes first place in the number. One of Puvis de Chavanne's pupils this artist, who in early life followed a totally different line from his master, has very pretty ideas. His illustrations give a general and fairly complete idea of Collet's work. His pictures of the sea, of the Breton Coast, of peasants, at market or at meat, his Brittany Funeral, are true and perfect pictures painted by one who loves nature in her simplest as well as grandest manifestations. A paper on Textile patterns traces the development of designs through much obscurity, back to the countries whence they originally came. The illustrations are chiefly taken from rood-screens in Suffolk Churches. An account of an American painter, Abbott H. Hayes, who has achieved considerable success as a landscape painter and who is a portrait painter of the first rank, gives many specimens of his work. He exhibits in Paris, where he studied under Gerome after his marriage. He had worked hard at his art from childhood in America and had become well known there as an animal painter. He is now an acknowledged leader in the rising American School of Art. Switzerland has with the help of her socalled Government stimulated artistic endeavour and a series of museums have been created for the collections of modern paintings by local painters or for historical collections. Neuchatel, a town of only 15,000 inhabitants, has a building devoted to both collections. An account of this Museum with charming illustrations of its architecture and decoration makes a very interesting paper. Hans W. Singer gives an apercu of "Modern German Lithography," specially of the work of Greiner and some Dresden artists. Dresden is foremost among German cities in the revival of lithography for posters, but for art lithography pure and simple, the artist does not, it seems, rank so high. "Studio-talk" chronicles many interesting events in the art world and reviews of recent publications bearing more or less directly on art, with pictures of the newest things in book-covers, and reproductions of the prize-taking designs in the Studio competitions complete the first number of 1899.

ENGLISH PROSE for Junior and Senior classes, in two parts, by J. Logie Robertson (William Blackwood and Sons), is an excellent companion book to the "English Verse" published by the same author some three years ago. The plan is the same, and the purpose too. The first volume gives twenty specimens of popular prose works, including Le Morte Darthur, The English Bible, Bacon's Essays, The Complete Angler, The Pilgrim's Progress, the early "Spectator," Tristram Shandy, The Vicar of Wakefield, and many others, giving the reader a fair idea of the writers from the fifteenth century to the eighteenth. Each specimen is selected as the best of its kind, and is long enough to show the special genius of the author, and the chief features of the work it represents. It is chosen with a view to interest young scholars, and monotony has been scrupulously avoided. The second volume is by the Compiler, Dr. Pinto. Being aware of the satisfactory results obtained by the evacuation of the neighbouring village of Dholar, the people en *masse* evacuated the village and took up residence in mat sheds erected with the materials provided by the Commissioner. In the different infected localities in Lower Damaun, the Commissioner has been disinfecting the pucka built houses by covering the floors with hay a foot-beat and burning it under the supervision of his staff.

BANDORA.

There were 7 attacks and 6 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Friday.

DAMAUN.

At Lower Damaun on Wednesday there were four deaths from plague, being two female Sonis, one Machi and a Mahomedan. On Tuesday dead rats appeared at Chitia Vad, a village in Upper Damaun consisting of a population of three hundred Machi and Koli fishermen and by the desire of the Plague Commissioner, Dr. Pinto, being aware of the satisfactory results obtained by the evacuation of the neighbouring village of Dholar, the people en *masse* evacuated the village and took up residence in mat sheds erected with the materials provided by the Commissioner. In the different infected localities in Lower Damaun, the Commissioner has been disinfecting the pucka built houses by covering the floors with hay a foot-beat and burning it under the supervision of his staff.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Entries for races to be sailed to-day.

Tomtit class race for the Commodore's Cup.—Start at 3 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Midget ...	Officers R A
Carlie ...	Mr C H Byrne
Tomtit ...	Mr B H H Hopkins
Coral ...	Mr W Murray
Lorna ...	Mr M P Baird
Cygnet ...	Mr C Edwards
Mew ...	Mr J B K Macbeth

Course No. 5, viz., from Committee vessel round North Kuranja Buoy, round South Kuranja Buoy and back to Committee vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 9½ miles.

Ships boats Handicap race—Start at 3-15 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
H M S Magdala's Galley ...	Capt H L Fleet, R N
Do Cutter No. 1 ...	Lieut C S Townsend, RN
Do Do 2 ...	Do
H M S Abyssinia's Do 1 ...	Do
Do Do 2 ...	Do
H M S Tenasserim's Cutter ...	Do
H M S Plassy's Cutter ...	Mr G Cleal

Course No. 1, viz., from Committee vessel round South Kuranja Buoy, round Sunk rock and black to Committee vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 7½ miles.

Yachts Handicap Race for the Commodore's Cup—Start at 3-30

Boat's name	Entered by
Turquoise ...	Mr E S Luard
Manilla ...	Officers, R A
Hubba ...	Mr D K Love
Eileen ...	Mr C A R Crommelin
Isca ...	Mr James P Chystal
Hesket ...	Mr W P Symonds
Chita ...	Mr K Comber
Melody ...	Mr J B K Macbeth

Course No. 5, viz., same as above.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 15th February 1899 :—

1 Amount to be remitted during 1898-99 ...	18,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 15th February ...	16,000,000
3 Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 15th February ...	16,000,000
4 Balance to be remitted during the remainder of 1898-99 ...	2,000,000
To be remitted during 1899-1900 ...	20,000,000

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 6th February.—

THE BUDGET.

1. Submitted the estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1899-99 (from 9th November 1898 to 31st March 1899). Submitted Chairman's Memorandum on the estimates, dated 24th January 1899. The Chairman explained that the preparation of the Budget was delayed by the necessity of making references to collect data and to ascertain the liabilities to be provided for; some of the data was not available until 19th January. On 21st idem a draft Budget was circulated to the Budget Committee and it was considered in detail at a meeting of the Committee held on 24th, and was printed and circulated to the Trustees on 30th idem. After providing for all liabilities it is estimated that on 31st March there will be a credit balance of Rs. 1,32,102 which will be available to meet current capital expenditure in 1899-1900. The memo. prefixed to the Budget explains the several items.

Resolution.—The Budget as framed by the Chairman with the assistance of the Special Committee, is sanctionedand should be submitted to Government as required by Section 85 of the Act. A copy should also be sent to the President of the Corporation.

Resolution—Monday, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m., is fixed as the date for the Special Meeting of the Board to consider the Budget Estimate of Income and expenditure of the Board for the year 1899-1900.

LAND COMMITTEE.

Considered Report by the Land Committee, dated 13th January 1899, on—(a) Government Land at Chaupati, required in connection with the Street Scheme for the Chaupati Section, Scheme, No. 4,—Recommending that Government be asked to vest in the Board, on the same terms as other vacant Government lands, the strip of land West of the B. B. & C. I. Railway extending from the level-crossing at Chaupati to the Frere Bridge. (b) Maintenance of the Garden on the Reclaimed Sea-Face at Chaupati near the Charni Road Station—Advising that Government be asked what course should be followed, until the ground is required by the Board for other purpose pending the amendments of the Act which makes no provision for the Trust Incurring expenditure on maintaining the garden. (c) Rate of rent to be fixed for Bungalows Nos. 1 and 2 at Chaupati and for Plots Nos. 32, 34 and 41 in the Marine Lines—Recommending, for reasons stated that for Bungalows Nos. 1 and 2 rent should be fixed at Rs. 150 and Rs. 109 per month respectively, and that with regard to the three plots in the Marine Lines the ground rent should be fixed at Rs. 100 per month in each case. (d) Form of Monthly Tenancy Agreement—Approving of the draft form as prepared by the Solicitors to the Board. (e) Lease of Plot No. 19 at the Hornby Road Plots—Recommending that a period of two years be allowed free of rent from date of the Report, in which to complete and offer the building to be erected on the plot. (f) Rent of Old Chaupaty Distillery Compound for Cultivation—Recommending that the ground be leased to the present occupant for Rs. 300 for one year from 1st January 1899, on conditions of sale as adopted by the Collector of Bombay in such cases. (g) Applications for Employment as Brokers—Recommending that no Broker be retained by the Board. (h) Requests for Copies of plans of Improvements and Street Schemes—Recommending that sun prints be furnished of such portions only as affect each land or house-owner on payment of a minimum fee of one rupee and proportionately higher fees, if extensive property is concerned. (i) Draft By-laws for maintenance and misuse of the Kennedy Sea Face, the Cooperage and Secretariat Plots—Recommending that the draft are prepared by the Solicitors to the Board be printed and circulated to the Trustees for consideration at an early meeting of the Board. (j) Laying out of Wellington Lines Plot—Directing that the papers be circulated to the Trustees who are not conversant with the matter, with a view to a full discussion before formulating any report.

Resolution—The Report of the Land Committee, dated 13th January 1899, is adopted, and the several recommendations made therein are approved.

Considered Report by the Land Committee, dated 28th and 30th January 1899 on—(a) Marine Lines Plot—Proposing that it be suggested to Government that a model be prepared showing to scale the houses proposed to be erected on the plot lying between the Queen's Road and Marine Lines Road, in order to judge of the general effect from an architectural point of view on this important frontage.—(b) Reservation of Site for proposed New Small Causes Court—Recommending that the Government be asked for their readiness to comply with the request of Government for the reservation of the site east of the Government mews in Rumby Road and observing that, as an alternative site, the parade ground behind the Cooper Hospital is, to some extent, preferable from the point of view of public convenience. (c) Enquiry by Government as to whether Government House, Parel, can be made available as a Plague Research Laboratory—Recommending that the proposal to temporarily locate the Laboratory there be agreed to and that a rent of Rs. 600 per month be charged to cover the rates and taxes payable to the Municipality on account of this property. (d) Marine Lines Plot—Proposal to lay out a portion of the area for building purposes—Directing that the papers (including a representation from the Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana on the subject) be circulated to the Trustees who are not members of the Committee with a view to a full discussion before formulating any report. (e) Site on Back Bay for a Swimming Bath for Ladies—Observing that certain correspondence on the subject had been withheld from the papers for consideration of the Board relating to—(1) A request by Mr. P. N. Kerawala for an extension of the time allowed (three years) to him by a lease from Government, dated 17th December 1894, for the erection of a Bath on the plot lately adjoining the existing Back Bay Swimming Bath. (2) An application from Messrs. D. C. and F. C. Golvalla for a site for a public swimming bath for natives in the same situation. Recommending that, for reasons stated, the site be re-entered upon and that, subject to the sanction of Government, it be offered to Messrs. Golvalla upon the same conditions, provided they are willing to make a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which shall be forfeited in the event of their not proceeding with the work within six months and completing it within two years of the date of the agreement; that there should, in the first instance, be a contract for making the lease void from the completion of the structure when the deposit would be refunded, and that all expenses should be borne by the applicants. (f) Applications for appointments as Brokers,—Recommending, with reference to items of the Committee's report in the 13th January that the decision not to retain brokers on behalf of the Board be notified, and that to prevent any misunderstanding, the notification do further declare that when an agreement for purchase has been entered into the payments will be made in cash. (g) Applications for building Sites on the Hornby Road Plot, being—(1) from Mr. A. J. Bilimoria, asking for the terms and conditions on which the Board would be prepared to grant lease for plots 42, 43, 44 and 45 fronting Hornby Road, opposite Bazaar Gate Street Garden; (2) from Mr. J. N. Tata for the lease of a part of plots 69 and 70 fronting Hornby Road at the corner of Queen's Road;—Recommending, with regard to (1), that the plots be offered on lease for 99 years on the usual Esplanade conditions as the following rates of rent :—For first 10 years Rs. 1½ for next 10 years Rs. 2, for next 30 years Rs. 2½, for remaining 49 years Rs. 3, per square yard per annum and as regard (2) observing that the Committee cannot advise that the plots should be cut up to suit the convenience of applicants in the manner proposed. Read telegram from Mr. J. N. Kerrawalla, dated Rajkot, the 6th instant, 1899.

Resolution.—The report of the Land Committee, dated 28th and 30th January 1899 is adopted and the several recommendations made therein are approved. (h) The Esplanade Road Scheme, in connection with the alternative site for the new Small Causes Court, but concur in the opinion of the Committee that a site nearer the Crawford Market would be to some extent preferable as being more central. The following notification should be published in the vernacular papers in which the notices regarding schemes were published:—The Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby notify that no broker or other person is authorised to treat on their behalf for the acquisition of any of the properties required for the execution of the Improvement and Street Schemes to be undertaken in conformity with the Act. They further hereby notify to prevent any misapprehension that the compensation that may hereafter be awarded or agreed to for the acquisition of properties will be paid in cash. The proposal to temporarily locate the plague research laboratory at Government House, Parel, should be referred back to the Committee for further enquiry, it being understood that the building is already in occupation by the Bacteriologist.

Submitted statistical tables prepared by Mr. T Blaney, C.I.E., showing— (1) Death-rate from all causes in each section of Bombay City from 1831 to 1897, (2) Mortality in Bombay City from the principal diseases from 1891 to 1895.

Resolution—The tables are of great interest and importance and Dr. Blaney should be thanked for the trouble he has taken in compiling them. Copies should be recorded in a file reserved for statistical sanitary data and furnished to each Trustee.

NEW FOOT BRIDGE WANTED.

Considered papers underlying Circular No 10, dated 17th January 1899, regarding a proposed overbridge south of the Marine Lines Station, Read Minutes of the Members of the Improvements Committee thereon.

Resolution—The Board understand that the provision of a footbridge does not relieve the Railway Company of the obligation under their contract to provide such other overbridges as Government may deem necessary between French Bridge and Colaba. On this understanding and as it is improbable that the parties for a cross bridge across the Railway at the Marine Lines Station and carriage drive along the Sea Face will be ready for discussion for a considerable time, it is not desirable to delay the construction of the footbridge already sanctioned.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Read letter from the President of the Municipal Corporation forwarding for transmission to Government a representation under Sections 37 (f) (c) and 62 of the Trust Act with regard to the Schemes already notified, communicating the approval of the Corporation, in so far as the lines of streets to be laid down and the areas proposed to be acquired are concerned, to Schemes I, III and IV as drawn and to the approving minute of Scheme II, but with the following modifications :—

(1) That the width of the principal street in this scheme which is laid down at 40 ft. should be increased to 60 ft. and (2) That the street at the Queen's Road end be diverted so as to make it unnecessary to acquire any portion of the Hormusjee Wadia Fire Temple or compound. (3) That in its eastward direction the street, after reaching Shiek Memon Street, should be continued straight into Mandvi, instead of deflecting to the south to meet Esplanade Cross Road at the foot of Carnac Bridge; and asking that in respect of future schemes, particulars may be furnished to enable the Corporation to judge of the financial soundness or otherwise of the projets, and that complete sets of plans may also be furnished of the 4 schemes already notified and of any schemes which may hereafter be notified.

Resolution.—The necessary action having already been taken under the orders of the Chairman for the investigation of the alternative suggestions in reference to scheme No. II and the furnishing the Corporation with copies of the several plans the papers may be recorded pending the further consideration of the several schemes when they will be dealt with in connection

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.

THERE has been a steady though moderate enquiry from exporters for cotton during the past week, and prices have been generally maintained at their current level. In Wheat and Seeds a small business has transpired, and rates are unchanged. Exchange has been a quiet market very little having been reported doing; as compared with last Friday's this evening's quotations show a falling away of 1-16d. for Bank and 1-32d. for private paper. For money there has been a good demand. Government paper has been advancing in tone, and is 1-8 per cent. higher for 3 1-2 per cents. and 4 1-2 per cent. for Threes. Freights are steady, with little or no change, and a small enquiry for ready lots for continental ports. The Import Market is quiet but steady.

MONEY.—The Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office, Inc.	Rs.	3,59,020
" " Branches... Dec.	"	0,13,000
Other " " ... Inc.	"	19,71,711
Government Securities ... Dec.	"	1,976
Other authorised " ... unchanged.		
Loans ... Dec.	"	10,75,342
Bills Discounted and Purchased ... Inc.	"	21,584
Balances with other Banks ... Dec.	"	40,089
Cash ... Inc.	"	29,05,993

Against the decrease of 20 1-4 lakhs, at 126 lakhs, in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance in the preceding week, there was an increase last week, amounting to 29 lakhs, and bringing up the Balance to 155 lakhs. To Public Deposits at the Head Office there was an addition of 3 1-2 lakhs; but at the Branches there were withdrawals to the extent of 6 lakhs. Private Deposits increased by nearly 19 3-4 lakhs. In Loans there was a falling off of 10 3-4 lakhs; Bills Discounted and Purchased were 1-4 lakh more; and the Balances with other Banks 1-2 lakh less.

The Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on 11th February, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds		70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office		30,89,845
Do. do. at Branches		23,79,013
Other Deposits		3,45,93,282
Post Bills		6,540
Credits undrawn		15,02,691
	Rs...	5,92,31,372
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Government Securities		1,04,53,163
Other authorised Securities		34,79,073
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities		54,80,567
Loans on do. do. do.		1,25,08,917
Bills Discounted and Purchased		1,11,85,615
Dead Stock		4,16,730
Stamps and Stationery		28,515
Balances with other Banks		1,58,603
Cash		1,55,20,199
	Rs.....	5,92,31,372

Meanwhile, there is a good demand in the market. The rate of the Bank of Bombay is unaltered, at 7 per cent. also that in the open market, at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened last mail-day with a quiet feeling at Is. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, Is. 4 1-16d. for Demand, and Is. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Demand was taken; Merchants Bills were scarce. Rates opened the following day at Is. 4-1-32d, for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and Is. 4-3-16d. for three months sight Credits. Business was on a very small scale all round, no transactions of importance having been reported. On Wednesday the market was steady though very quiet at Is. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and Is. 4 3-16d. for three months, sight Credits, without any important transactions being reported throughout the day. The market was quieter in tone yesterday with Is. 4 1-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and Is. 4 3-16 to 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of business having been reported both ways. To-day quotations were steady at Is. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, Is. 4 1-32d. for demand, and Is. 4 5-32d. for three months, sight Credits. There was a small enquiry for Bank Paper, and business was reported done at Is. 4 1-32d. for both Demand and Wire, to a moderate extent. Mercantile Bills were scarce; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ... Is. 4 to 4 1-32d.	per rupee.	
Telegraphic ... Is. 4d.	"	
Credits 3 months' sights ... Is. 4 3-32d.	"	
Rates ... 170 1-4	"	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened last mail-day at 98 3-4 for cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents., and 98 13-16 for the Settlement, and declined 1-16 per cent. in both positions, to 98 11-16 and 98 3-4, respectively; 3 per Cents. were quoted at 90 1-2. The market was firm in tone on Monday at 98 3-4 for 3 1-2 per Cents., for both money and Account, and 92 for Threes. There was a strong feeling in the market on Tuesday, and quotations after having opened at 98 3-4 and 98 13-16 for 3 1-2 per cents, for money and Account, respectively, advanced 3-16 per cent. in both positions, to 98 15-16 and 99; for Threes 92 was quoted. On Wednesday rates opened at 99 7-16 for 3 1-2 per cents. for both cash and the settlement, and advanced therefrom, in a firm market, to 99 1-2 in the former, and 99 9-16 in the latter position; 93 was quoted for Threes. There was a steady feeling in the market yesterday when quotations were given at the enhanced level of 100 for 3 1-2 per cents. for both cash and the settlement, and 92 3-4 for Threes The tone of the market has been weak to-day with 99 15-16 quoted for money and Account, for 3 1-2 per cents and 93 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES.—have been quite neglected, and the only changes in prices we have to report are an advance of Rs. 20 each in Lukhmidas, and Queen; and of Rs. 10 in Colaba Land and Mill; and a decline of Rs. 20, in Oriental; of Rs. 10, in Leopold; of Rs. 5, in Svadeshi.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A falling off in the demand in this market is reported, up country buyers being backward in coming here to operate, while at Cawnpore and other north-western Stations a good business has been passing. Dealers there are very willing to dispose of their holdings, rates are well maintained, and stocks are reported to be more or less the same. "For Bleached Goods" there has been a moderate enquiry, more particularly for Standard makes of Shirtings. "Mulls," and "Nainsookhs. In "Dyed, Turkey-Red," and "Printed Goods" there has been no change. For "Locally-made Goods" prices are the same as before. The clearance of "Imported Goods" from the bazar during the week have been some 3,000 packages; and of "Local," about 1,200 bales.

YARNS.—There has been a good demand, and China buyers have purchased freely. The market is strong in tone; and official quotations are given as follows:—

Twist	No.	to	As.		to	
"	20s	"	"	3	to	3 1-2 per lb.
"	10s	"	"	3 1-2	"	4 11-16 "
"	12s	"	"	3 3-4	"	4 3-4 "
"	16s	"	"	4	"	4 11-16 "
"	20s	"	"	4 1-4	"	5 "
"	24s	"	"	4 3-4	"	5 1-2 "
"	30s	"	"	5	"	6 1-2 "
"	40s	"	"	7	"	7 1-2 "

METALS.—A decline of Re. 1 per cent. has reduced the price of Yellow Metal and Braziers' Copper to Rs. 45-4-0 and Rs. 55-4-0 per cent, respectively. Swedish Bar Iron has, on the other hand, advanced 8 annas per candy, to Rs. 54-8-0 per candy.

COALS.—Sales have been reported during the week of Cardiff, February March and March April delivery, at Rs. 18 1-4 per ton; and of Muir's Navigation Bengal, for February, March, and April shipments, at Rs. 3 3-4 per ton. The Market closes quiet but steady; we quoted alongside:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Nil.
West "	Rs. 17 per ton,	Rs. 16 3-4 per ton
Australian	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Rs. 20 per ton,	Rs. 18 1-2 per ton.
Cardiff	Rs. 20	Rs. 18 1-2 "
Japan	Nil.	Nil. "
Singareni	Rs. 13 1-2 per ton,	Rs. 13 1-2 per ton.
Deshagur	Rs. 15 "	Rs. 14 1-2 "
Muir's Navigation	Rs. 14 "	Rs. 13 3-4 "
Jardine's	Rs. 14 "	Rs. 13 3-4 "
Seebpore	Rs. 11 1-2 "	Rs. 14 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Quiet but steady in tone, the market for this staple remains much the same as at the close of last week. Forward prices fell away to a slight extent at the opening of the week under review but have since recovered, and are quoted this evening at Rs. 159 per candy for Broach, Rs. 139 for Bhownuggur and Rs. 124 for Bengal.

The weather and crop reports received by wire from the Districts on Monday advised that there was moderate heat in Broach, and no dew; the cotton plants showed bolls rapidly ripening, and the second picking had begun. The cotton crop was estimated at ten annas, and the prospects were generally good. The mornings at Beawar were cold and dewy; and at Amraoti the weather was showery. At Dhulia the dewfall continued to be insufficient.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission viz:—

	Per Candy.	C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	150—2 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	Do. "	122—2 23-32d.
Do. Good	Do. "	116—2 5-8d.
Bolatee, Fine	Do. "	135—2 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	Do. "	122—2 27-32.
Khandeish, Fully Good	Do. "	130—2 27-32d.
Comra, Fully Good	Do. "	126—2 15-16d.
Dholleras, Fine	Feb-March "	148—3 1-64.
Do. Do.	May "	148—3 7-32d.
Do. Fully Good	Do. "	140—3d.
Do. Do.	May "	143—3 1-32.
Do. Good	May "	129—3 1-16d.
S. D. Dharwar, Good	Do. "	148—3 7-32d.
Western	Do. "	139—3 5-16d.
Broach, Fine	Feb-March "	161—3 3-32.
Do. Good	March "	150—3 11-16d.

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1898-99. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	196,500	151,500
Barsee and Nuggur	33,500	34,000
Berar	309,500	153,500
Hingunghat	7,500	5,000
Dholleras	15,000	3,000
Broach	4,500	.....
Bengals	117,500	79,000
Persian and Sind	300	5,500
	743,300	431,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897 Bales.
For the week	28,446	26,931	29,471
From 1st Jan. to 16th Feb.	514,178	310,847	307,951
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent			
For the week	13,626	4,700	1,029
From 1st Jan. to 16th Feb.	97,416	48,932	73,057
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta &c			
For the week	2,410	1,736	846
From 1st Jan. to 16th Feb	82,917	46,551	62,387

The Comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

WHEAT.—The market is steady prices being maintained at their current, level with a small business doing.

SEEDS are quiet in tone and prices unchanged.

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897 Cwts
Wheat for the week	53,723	32,258	25,233
Do. from 1st January to 16th Feb.	225,920	174,455	93,419
Linseed for the week	67,617	33,619	2,493
Do. from 1st January to 16th Feb.	234,379	166,125	27,838
Rapeseed for the week	25,804	11,918	7,295
Do. from 1st January to 16th Feb.	127,804	40,502	20,697
Gingellyseed for the week	60,120	89,947	25,450
Do. from 1st January to 16th Feb.	505,453	375,072	107,512

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	21,400	...	.....
Do. from 1st Jan to 16th Feb	268,043	.....	811
Linseed for the week	64,797	29,539	.....
Do. from 1st Jan to 16th Feb	291,544	264,804	73,474
Rapeseed for the week	25,045	8,008	.....
Do. from 1st Jan to 16th Feb	108,040	130,039	49,128
Gingellyseed for the week	48,991	10,000	.....
Do. from 1st Jan to 16th Feb	504,705	399,308	73,400

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.
Good Bhownuggur 2 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 111 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes 103
3 1-2 Sterling Loan 117
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers 97 7-16
Bar Silver 27 7-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £34,000,000; Increase £600,000; Public Deposits £13,500,000; Increase £2,200,000; Other Deposits £39,100,000; Decrease £1,200,000; Other Securities £22,900,000; Increase £300,000; Notes and Gold £24,500,000; Increase £800,000. The Bank's Reserve is 46 per cent. of the liabilities.

The sum of about £17,500 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
ADEN, FEB. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here, this morning.
LIVERPOOL, FEB. 15.
The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.
LONDON, FEB. 16.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, arrived here, yesterday afternoon.
PLYMOUTH, FEB. 16.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, arrived here, this morning.
COLOMBO, FEB. 17.
The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Moravia, from Trieste sailed this morning, for Calcutta.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya, left here yesterday evening.
The same Company's steamer Bengal, left here yesterday afternoon and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m., on Sunday next.
HONGKONG, FEB. 17.
The steamer Paramatta arrived here, from Bombay, this afternoon.
The N. Y. K. steamer Mako Maru, left Hong Kong for Kobe, to-day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Activ, 867 tons, Captain H Anderson, will sail to-day, for Marseilles, with a general cargo.
THE s s Imaum, 1,705 tons, Captain S C Pemberthy, will sail to-day, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.
THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr J E Pearse, Mr H S Drawon, Miss Martin, Mrs W Gardner, Mrs Marsh, Mr N K Joshi, and 23 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.
INDIA.—BAY OF BENGAL.
BURMA.—ARAKAN COAST.

Kyauk Pyu Harbour.—Buoy marking Buoy Shoal replaced: With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 15, dated Bombay Castle, 25th January 1899, information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 24th January 1899, that the red buoy marking Buoy Shoal at the entrance of Kyauk Pyu Harbour has been replaced in position."

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 17.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
India	2591	Robertson			M M & Co
Wanderer ship	2177	Tupman			Standard Oil Co
Ceylon	2130	Shannon			I L Service
Melbridge	1865	Herbert	Dunkirk		J M & Co
Nadir	2041	Sutdilands	Calcutta		T M & Co
Dunkeld	2000	Thomson			T N & Co
Venus	2220	Marshall	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
Councillor	2146	Shilstrick			Bombay Co
R Harcwing	1593	Bisset			Bombay Co
Tordor	1093	Kawsjaid			Rustomji
Caithness	2252	Proud			K N & Co
Coromandel	347	Hartley			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	Watkeys			Do
Clara	3495	Brown			Do
Ujina	3126	Wilsters			Do
Okara	2438	Sheldrick			Do
Reynolds	2983	Mullan			A Montgohoff
Tantalon	1983	Berry			W & A G & Co
Kilwa	993	Maclean			M M & Co
Chyebassa	1688	Motcalfe	Calcutta		M M & Co

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Camorta s	Magenis	Rangoon
	Pasika s	Goss	Calcutta, &c
	R I M S Clive	Hamm-ns	Mauritius

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—Steamer Activ, Anderson, for Marseilles.
" Kola, Livingstone, for Karachi.
" Imaum, Pemberthy, for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Dumra, for Karachi, &c,
" Kilwa, for Persian Gulf, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 17.
FROM LIVERPOOL.

Haddon Hall s—38 bales writing paper M A M Shurufally.
FROM MANCHESTER.
Clan Ross s—176 barrels lubricating oil Macbeth Brothers and Co.
FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—135 cases candles A Vullibhoy, 12 cases ham and bacon Hirjibhoy Manockjee, 6 boxes papers and 5 casks ink A Kikabhoy, 105 cases candles E M Abdially, 270 cases oilmonstores, provision, etc, E Russoojee, 20 cases chutnee D Dadabhoy, 3 cases ink D D Motiwalla and Co, 38 cases provision W B Green and Co, 2 cases musical instrument S Rose and Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Rheinfels s—2 casks rectified spirit Ebrahjee Bezonjee, Johangir s—7 cases medicine M Amoorey and Co.
FROM ANTWERP.
Ravensthalm s—15 cases perfumed spirit Rustomji Manockji and Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Amphitrite s—5 cases soap Dadabhoy Dadabhoy
FROM GENOA.
Singapore s—6 casks claret C Colonello.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 17th February, 1899.

1. There will be drill for the members of the Bandora detachment at Santa Cruz on Monday next the 20th instant, at 8-45 a.m.
Dress.—Drill order
2. The Squadron will parade near the Queen's Statue on Wednesday the 22nd instant, at 7 a.m. for itsgimental drill with the Body Guard and Mounted Police.
Dress.—Drill order—Khaki.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th February, 1899.

1. The "Gatacre Cup" inter Company Competition (Practice from 10° it M L Gun) will take place at Mahaluxmi Fort today commencing at 3-30 p.m.
Dress.—Drill order without Arms. Puttes to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Cinderella Dance at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder to-day the 18th instant. Tickets as usual.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th February, 1899.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Matunga Railway Station at 4 p.m. to-day (Saturday) the 18th instant for outpost duty.
2. Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.
3. Attendance on this parade to count 3 points towards the Commanding Officer's prizes.
4. Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 7-30 p.m. (Bombay time.) Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus Mazgaon, Byculla, Parel and Dadar Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the B. B. and C. I. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.
5. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. H. Tyrell, F Company from 14th February to 31st March 1899.

By Order
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTH.

PATTERSON—February 14, at Chirunpur, the wife of E M Patterson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FOSBERY—THOMSON—February 9, at Jullunder, by the Rev C M Booker, Chaplain, Arthur C Widenham Fosbery, second son of the late Colonel Widenham Fosbery, of Mosstown, Co. Westmeath, Ireland, to Ethel Byrne, daughter of the late George Alves Thomson, Esq, Punjab Commission, and grand daughter of the late Colonel George Thomson, H E I C S.
R. SINSO.-COLLYNS—February 8, at St Patrick's, Montgomery, by the Rev E F Waring, Cathedral Chaplain, Sydney Maddock Robinson, Barrister-at-Law, Lahore, to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Bayly Moore Collyns, Esq.

DEATH.

SMITH—February 11, in Calcutta, Mrs Doreas F Smith American Free Baptist Mission, Balasore, in her 72nd year.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899.

THE death of President Faure, carried off by a three hours' illness while still in the prime of life, occupying the foremost place in France, is a striking exemplification of the proverbial uncertainty of all things human. How rapidly these French Presidents pass across the stage and disappear! Thiers, MacMahon, Jules Grevy, Carnot, Casimir Perier, Felix Faure, have in rapid succession occupied the Presidential Chair. Only one of them completed the seven years of office allowed by the Constitution. Queen Victoria had reigned thirty-four years before Adolphe Thiers became the first President of the Third Republic which had replaced the Second Empire founded on the ruins of the Second Republic, the ephemeral heir of the Monarchy of July. Louis Philippe reigned nearly eighteen years, from 1830 to 1848. The Second Republic lasted till the 2nd December 1851, its three years of troubled life taxing the administrative capacity and the endurance of the poet Lamartine, the stern and sanguinary General Cavaignac, and the patience of Prince Louis Napoleon, who incontinently strangled it in its cradle. Then as Napoleon III. he reigned as many years as Louis Philippe, to fall, with the restored Empire, at Sedan. All these have been contemporaries of our Queen, who will witness the installation, and probably the career of the new President, now to be chosen by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies sitting in the same Hall as a National Assembly. Felix Faure worked his way from a lowly position to the highest position in the most cultivated nation in Europe. He acquitted himself with so much tact and prudence and good sense, that his re-election for another period of seven years was regarded as highly probable. The Alliance with Russia for which Alexander III. and President Carnot had prepared the way, was formally concluded by Nicholas II. and President Faure. They applied their signatures to the parchment in St. Petersburg, during the President's visit to Russia. He received the return visit of the Czar and the Czarina, playing the part of host of the Imperial couple at Versailles with almost imperial pomp and ceremony.

The prosperous merchant and ship-owner, who had worked as a tanner in leathern apron in his early days, showed himself equal to the high fortune for which his talents and the confidence of the French Parliament had raised him. It has been charged against him as a fault that he hedged himself round with a stately etiquette more suitable to a hereditary sovereign than to an elected President. But it was never denied that he filled his part with dignity and self-possession, as if to the manner born. Except Marshall MacMahon, he was the only President of the Third Republic to maintain a sort of royal state and be punctilious in exacting compliance with the rules of the Protocol, the code of etiquette laid down by the French equivalent of the office of Lord Chamberlain in England. This tendency received a marked development after the visit to Russia, where the Czar and the Imperial court are the centre of every thing. In all this the ex-tanner showed a profound knowledge of human nature. A greater genius than President Faure who, like him had, risen from a lowly station to the highest, discerned the innate liking of even the staunchest Republicans for state pageantry, parade, and imposing surroundings. "These austere Jacobins!" said Napoleon I., "I give them a decoration and a title and they are my humble servants." Felix Faure did not seek to corrupt the civic virtue of his countrymen; but he knew that to interest and win them—and in this respect Frenchmen are as human as English and Germans and Russians—it is necessary to impress by a display of the external trappings of power and authority. As Chief of the State M. Faure was guided as far as might be by the example of constitutional sovereigns, who leave to their Ministers the entire responsibility of their actions. If they failed to secure the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies, they resigned. He courteously sent for the leaders of the groups who overthrew them, to form a cabinet and carry on the Government. Even in the Dreyfus care, he gave way on the question of Revision, though he was personally opposed to it. When the Brisson Ministry decided that the case should be sent before the Court of Cassation, he gave way; when that Ministry was overthrown, he reconciled himself to that of M. Dupuy, which adhered to the policy of revision. There was never any question of his resigning, or endeavouring by the exertion of undue influence to prevent revision, once the Chamber had become reconciled to it. Yet it was certain that he shared the view of M. Cavaignac, M. de Beaurepaire and many others, that revision is a reflection on the Army. To speak more correctly, he deemed it politically imprudent to irritate the Army and endanger the Republic by submitting the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation, reopening the *chose jugee*.

It is a misfortune for France, possibly even more so for the Republic, that President Faure should have been called away while that case is still pending. The knowledge that the sympathy of the Head of the State was with the Army would have done much to reconcile the Army to an adverse decision of the highest Court in France on that delicate question. The Army would probably have accepted at his hands a decision of the Government to uphold a judgment of the Court of Cassation] opposed to the Military view, which they might resent at the hands of another and less popular President. It is to be feared that the rancorous bitterness and furious passions aroused by that lamentable miscarriage of justice may influence the selection of the next occupant of the Presidential chair. If an anti-Revisionist should receive the majority of votes, it is more than possible that the successor of Felix Faure may not be willing to subordinate his personal view of the matter to constitutional usage. Should M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire be the next President, it is certain that he will take a very different line and turn the situation to account to secure the confidence and support of the Army, and use it, if necessary, against the Parliament. Fortunately the chances of M. de Beaurepaire being elected are small; but it has been openly said that the ex-Judge took the unprecedented course of resigning his seat and attacking his colleagues in the Court of Cassation with a view to the Presidentship. There are other postulants, the most noticeable of whom is M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies. He has many qualifications for the position, and he has secured the favour of the Socialist and Labour groups in the Chamber by inviting their members to his official dinners. By the Chamber at large he is held in respect for his exceptional ability, his firmness and tact, brought into relief by his distinguished bearing and handsome presence. M. Cavaignac and M. Loubet, President of the Senate, are mentioned as probable candidates. M. Dupuy, the Prime Minister, will also be one of them. After the assassination of President Carnot at Lyon, he hastened to Paris to urge his claims. M. Waldeck Rousseau and M. Brisson were the other aspirants between whom in the general opinion lay the prospect of success. The result was, however, that M. Felix Faure was chosen as the readiest means of ensuring the rejection of one of the other three. It is of course quite possible that something of this kind may again occur, and give to France a Chief Magistrate whose name as yet is but little known.

THERE is something peculiarly pathetic in the sad fate which has cut off Sir Louis Kershaw so soon after his elevation to the Chief Justiceship of Bombay, made vacant by the equally sudden demise of Sir Charles Farran. In his too brief tenure of the highest judicial position in the North-West Provinces, Sir Louis Kershaw won the confidence of the bar and the public as an able and highly competent Judge. The few weeks he sat in the Bombay High Court were not sufficient to make his influence felt; but the impression was general that in him the Court had found a worthy successor to Sir Charles Farran, and Sir Charles Sargent. Failing health cast its baleful shadow over the commencement of what might have been a distinguished judicial career, now closed in death. The deepest sympathy is universally felt for Lady Kershaw and the family in their sudden bereavement and found sincere and eloquent expression yesterday in the High Court and the minor courts.

A NEW scheme for the improvement of the navigation of the River Hooghly was laid before the Port Commissioner of Calcutta ten days ago by Mr. Lindon Bates, and is to be formally discussed at a meeting of the Commission on Monday next. Mr. Bates ventilated his views on the subject before a meeting of the Port Commissioners in the form of a lecture, the substance of which is only now published. In this lecture he fully explained the measures which he recommends and which are to affect that portion of the river which runs between Diamond Harbour and Calcutta. What he seeks to do is to remove the present obstructions to navigation. He proposes to cut away Falta Point, thereby removing the triangular piece of land, about three miles long at the base, and three-quarters of a mile deep at the point which now produces the dangerous James and Mary Quicksands, the river being thereafter reduced to normal width by dredging works on the opposite bank. This is to be done by new powerful suction dredgers which have only been perfected during the past few years. As recently used on the Mississipi they are capable of moving from six to eight thousand cubic yards of material per hour. Similar works on a smaller scale are recommended for improvement of the present shoals of the Mayapore and Rayapore crossing. Mr. Bates estimates the total cost at seventy-five lakhs of rupees, if done by the Port Commissioners; of which fifteen lakhs could be subsequently recovered by the sale of the dred

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

President Faure died in Paris, at ten o'clock, this evening, after three hours' illness.

THE PROBABLE CANDIDATES.

LONDON, FEB 17.

The National Assembly will probably meet at Versailles to-morrow to elect a President.

The probable candidates are M. M. Dupuy, Brisson, Cavaignac and Loubet, President of the Senate.

President Faure died of apoplexy in his study at the Elysee, and it is believed that the fatal attack was due to worry over the Dreyfus affair.

A STATE FUNERAL.

The State Funeral of the late President will take place on the 23rd instant, the obsequies being held in Notre Dame and the burial at Pere la Chaise.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The "Times" says it is expected that the Indian Currency Commission will finish taking evidence by the end of March, and the report of the Commission will probably be ready for publication about the beginning of June.

AFFAIRS IN MUSCAT.

THE COALING STATION NOT YET CEDED.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

It is announced from Bombay that a British ultimatum was presented to the Sultan of Muscat last Saturday, but Mr. Brodrick, Under-Foreign Secretary being asked in the House of Commons whether the Sultan had ceded or was about to cede a harbour or coaling station to France, said: "The answer is in the negative, so far as our information goes."

GREAT FIRE IN MELBOURNE.

HEAVY LOSSES.

Henty's Warehouse in Melbourne has been destroyed by fire, and the loss includes half-a-million pounds weight of tea.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

SHELVED.

Owing to Parliamentary exigencies in America the Nicaragua Canal Bill has been shelved for the present session.

SEVERE WEATHER IN THE UNITED STATES.

DESTRUCTIVE FROST.

HOUSES UNINHABITABLE.

THE GERMANIC SUNK IN HARBOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 17.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—

Half the United States was helpless on Tuesday owing to a frightful frost. New York was completely isolated; the railways, ferries and all communications were stopped. The supplies rapidly disappearing and fetched ridiculous prices. Hundreds of houses were rendered uninhabitable by the bursting of water pipes while the hotels were crowded, suburban residents being unable to depart.

Governor Roosevelt opened the armouries and refuges for the poor and ordered the Mayor to supply provisions and blankets on his own responsibility. As an indication of the extraordinary severity of the frost it is stated that Brooklyn Bridge contracted fourteen feet. Washington city was snow bound. The Chambers of the Legislature are empty and business is at a deadlock. The Potomac river is entirely frozen over, while Kentucky registered 70° frost. The money losses in many places are reckoned in millions of dollars.

Wednesday's sunshine slackened the grip of the frost considerably. Traffic is slowly being resumed though hundreds of millions of cubic yards' snow remained.

The Cunard liner Etruria struggled into port four days late, while the White Star steamer Germanic actually sank in Mid-harbour from the weight of ice on her decks.

THE GALES IN ENGLAND.

THE OVERDUE LINERS.

A criterion of the violence of the recent gales is found in the fabulous rates which Underwriters demand to cover the overdue liners, the rates varying from 10 to 30 guineas per cent. The Esplanade at Southbourne has been demolished and the heavy Martello towers at Hythe have been split. The Thames overflowed its banks, causing wide-spread destruction.

ADMIRAL CERVERA AND SANTIAGO.

The Spanish Military Court has decided that Admiral Cervera and others are to be prosecuted in connection with the naval disaster at Santiago.

THE ARGENTINE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Lord Macnaghten, with Sir John Ardagh, and Sir Thomas Holdich have been appointed as a tribunal to settle differences with regard to territorial delimitation between Chili and Argentina.

THE UPPER NILE EXPEDITION.

HEAVY SICKNESS LEADS TO DELAY.

A private message from the expedition to the Upper Nile received via Mombassa dated the end of October reports that all sections of the steam launch have been transported overland to Bedden the present headquarters and will there be rebuilt and steam down to Fashoda. On the river vegetation was heavy and sickness has been the cause of the delay.

LORD AND LADY ELGIN'S RETURN IN ENGLAND.

Lord and Lady Elgin, after visiting the Queen at Windsor, have been cordially welcomed by society. They have been entertained at a public banquet at Dunfermline where an illuminated address of congratulation was presented.

THE BANK OF PERSIA CHAIRMANSHIP.

Sir Legal Griffin succeeds Mr. Keswick in the chairmanship of the Bank of Persia.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Ouvry, of the 9th Lancer is dead.

Doctor Henry Jones, alias "Cavendish," is also dead.

RATIFICATION OF THE VENICE SANITARY CONVENTION.

ADHESION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

A telegram reached the Government of India from the Secretary of State announcing that the British Government's ratification of the Venice Sanitary Convention has been deposited with the Italian Government, and that the Government of India's adhesion to the same has been formally communicated.

DEATH OF SIR LOUIS KERSHAW.

EXPRESSION OF REGRET AT THE POONA SESSIONS COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 17.

This afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge Poona, received a telegram from Bombay regarding the death of Sir Louis Kershaw, Justice of Bombay, and stopped the hearing of the case before him and closed the Court.

Before the closing of the Court Mr. Bhandarkar Vakil, High Court, said: I rise to express, on behalf of the pleaders practising in this Court, and myself, the sense of deep sorrow for the irreparable loss which this presidency has sustained in the death of our esteemed Chief Justice. During the short time Sir Louis sat on the bench of the High Court, he showed a keen desire to respect the privileges of the bar, and heard courteously all the cases that were argued, and endeavoured to do even justice. I am sure that had God given him a longer life he would have made himself an ornament to the bench as he was to the legal profession by his long experience and legal acumen. I express our heart-felt sympathy for the bereavement which Lady Kershaw and her family have sustained.

The Hon'ble Mr. Crowe stated that he desired to express, on behalf of himself and the mofussil bench, the sense of the deep loss the Judicial Administration has sustained by the death of the learned Chief Justice and his sympathy with Lady Kershaw and her family in their sad bereavement. He added that the Courts would be closed at once out of respect to the memory of the Chief Justice.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

On the vacation of his appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, on the 30th January, Brigadier-General R. L. S. Curtois, British Service, is permitted to proceed to England travelling at the public expense.

The following notification, dated 8th February, by the Government of Bombay, General Department is re-published:—1st Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieutenant Strick 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry to be Adjutant with effect from 5th March.

Lieutenant Molloy 4th Bombay Cavalry has passed the test for retention in the Indian Staff Corps.

It is notified that the Government of India have sanctioned the Promotions of Articles 199 200 218 and 219 of Royal Warrant for pay and promotion 1897 being made applicable to India so far as the conditions effecting the grant of additional pay to a Major appointed Second-in-Command of a British Regiment is concerned.

The Government of India have decided that the messing allowance should, as is the case with other allowances specified in Article 1284 (d) Army Regulations. India Vol. I., Part I., be excluded from pay and allowances of the soldier when calculating the subsistence allowance he is entitled for his family.

The Government of India have been pleased to sanction with effect from 1st April 1899 the inclusion of 2 ounces of tamarind in the daily ration of both the cooping and non-cooping men of Native Troops while on boardship.

It is notified for information that the Elgin Bridge spanning the Gogra River at Bahram Ghat and Gogra Ghat, on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, was opened for passengers and goods traffic on the 25th January.

The following officers will accompany the Lieutenant General commanding from Mhow (to proceed from Poona to Mhow via Bombay):—The Deputy Adjutant General; and the Aide-de-Camp.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Captain Hartigan, 6th Bombay Cavalry; Lieutenant Lloyd, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Captain Betham, 8th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Adamson, 19th Bombay Infantry and Lieutenant, Labertouche 22nd Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Major Gordon 2nd in Command, 2nd Bombay, Lancers, for one year (pension service twenty second year commenced 27th March), Captain Foster, Wing Officer, 28th Bombay Pioneers, for one year (pension service sixteenth year commenced 6th February); and Lieutenant Garrith, Quarter Master, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, for one year (pension service tenth year commenced 9th November.)

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the staff Corps the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieutenant A. R. C. Savile, Squadron officer, 1st Bombay Lancers for one year (pension service seventh year commenced 30th January).

The Undermentioned Warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private, affairs:—Sub-Conductor Graveson, Commissariat Transport Department for 12 months.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Ogg, No. 4 Company Eastern Division, 8 months, on private affairs, out of India.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department—Second Class Assistant Surgeon Noronha, 4 months on Medical certificate in India.

Royal Irish regiment—2nd Bn.—Major Shuldham 1 year 4 1-2 months, on private affairs, out of India.

Extension Commissariat Department:—Lieutenant-Colonel Orr, 3 months, on private affairs.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

Surgeon-General Harvey, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, has returned to Calcutta from the Burma tour.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

Amongst those who attended to-day's Council was Sir Antony Macdonnell.

DROWNING OF CAPT. J. H. VANDERZEE.

Captain J. H. Vanderzee, of 3rd Infanty Hyderbad Contingent, employed with the Burma Military Police, was drowned in Umaika River on the 12th instant. His body has not yet been recovered.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Foreign Department:—Captain L. Impey and Mr. H. Jowers are posted as Assistants to the Governor-Generals' Agent in Rajputana.

Lieutenant Barnes, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, is granted fifteen months' furlough.

The provisional appointment of Mr. McIver as Belgian Consul Karachi vice Mackenzie is recognised.

Home Department:—Captain C. K. Morgan R. A. M. C. is posted for plague duty in Bombay.

Major Thornhill, Magistrate Bareilly has been granted seven months' furlough.

Military Department—Second Lieutenant Morgan, 16th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Price, 6th Bombay Cavalry, are admitted to the Staff Corps.

The class composition of the 2nd Bombay Lancers is changed to two squadrons, Rajputana and Delhi, Mahomedans being substituted for the present squadrons of Dekhani Maharathas and Rangers.

In modification of previous orders, it is notified that the Class composition of the Central India House will now be two squadrons of Sikhs and one squadron of Mahomedan Rajputs, the first Regiment having besides one squadron of Pathans and second Regiment one squadron of Punjabi Mahomedans.

Colonel L. D. Spencer, M. S., is promoted to be Surgeon General, Vice Harvey, appointed Director-General.

Majors J. Roberts and W. A. F. O. Malley are gazetted Lieutenant Colonels, Indian Staff Corps.

Assistant Surgeons J. Prentie and G. Murphy are gazetted Senior Assistant Surgeons with Lieutenant's Rank, for services during the Famine in the Central Provinces.

Honorary Lieutenant Oppenheim, of Bombay Command Office, is promoted to a Honorary Captain.

Sub-Conductor J. H. Gibbons receives promotion to be Conductor for service with the Tirah Expedition.

M. Nedham, I. C. S. to be Second Lieutenant, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, Vice Pantin, transferred.

Public Works Department—Mr. C. E. Rose, attached to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, has been granted nine months' leave, on medical certificate.

TABLE TALK.

GIRLS WANTED FOR THE COLONIES.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JAN. 27

At last I have discovered the secret of the white spots in the title of the daily papers. It is not a Socialist plot at all, nor is it a method of secret communication between printers; it is not a sign or an intimation, or a message. It is nothing but a note of punctuation, so to speak. The explanation is quite commonplace. I am sorry because I have received so many suggestions and whisperings about these mysterious marks. Now listen: "They are perpetrated in that department of the newspaper known as the foundry, for the purpose of identifying the plates of the pages after they have passed from the foundry and been placed upon the machines. Supposing air obtains access to any plate in the course of its transition from one of these departments to the other, it may cause a great blur and the plate will have to be brought back and the fault remedied. Or suppose a folio has been wrongly done, such as page 8 being called page 6, and this error is not discovered until the plate is on the printing machine. In either of these events the white spot enables the machinists to go at once to the machine which carries the faulty plate. For the reader will understand that there are usually three or four printing machines employed in printing off the copies of his newspaper simultaneously at the rate of many thousands per hour. One of these will have the plates which correspond to the white spot in 'The,' the second will have those corresponding to the spot in the letter 'Daily,' and the third will have those corresponding to the word 'Chronicle'; or, if more than three machines are employed, the spots will be distributed on two or more letters of any of the words. You may buy any day's newspaper at one shop with the white spot in the first word, and another copy of the same newspaper elsewhere bearing the terrible white spot in one of the other words."

"To Millionaires,—If you want to benefit your country, export girls of seventeen and upwards to our colonies." This advice, tendered by a correspondent, is not new, but it seems worthy of consideration. We can very well spare some of our girls, that is quite certain, and the change for them from our congested labour centres to the free air of a colony would be most certainly a change for the better. More women are sorely needed in all our colonies, but especially, I believe, in parts of Australia and in Central Africa. A lady who has been recently staying in one of these colonies tells me that there are hardly any servants to be had at all; that the whole of the house work has to be done by the wife and daughters; that the strain upon gentlewomen of the daily drudgery, never done, always beginning, always necessary, is sometimes too much for endurance. The better life—the cultured side of life—cannot be abandoned; it is part of their nature, and it is so hard to keep up both sides. Not to speak of servants only, there are men by the thousand waiting wives—good honest fellows, not loafers; there are in some parts seven men to one woman. As for ourselves, the redundancy of women is felt not only among seamstresses and factory hands, but also in the fields of intellectual labour. The cry everywhere is continually that women will take any pay that is offered, because there are so many of them. Never has there been such a thing known before. On one side Plenty stands with smiling face and outstretched arms. "Come," she cries, "I will give you more, far more than you can venture to hope. Only come out to me!" On the other side stands the grinding sweater, and points to his workshop and holds out his miserable pay.

This has all been said over and over again, and much better said and more truly said. Many are the attempts which have been made to find a remedy, but never, has yet, on so large a scale as to be in the least degree adequate. To be of real use we must work on a very large scale indeed. It should be done by the Government, but that would certainly end in establishing a new department, with cast iron regulations, and issuing a printed card to the Post-offices, so that it would have as much chance as the Post-office insurance methods. I think that we might just as well undertake the work ourselves. Perhaps the Bureau of Women's Work would see their way to taking up an attempt. As for the number of women we could spare, that could only be ascertained by dividing the country into districts. Unpaid work would be absolutely necessary, but when we consider the vast mass of work done by ladies for nothing—take the Home Arts Association with their hundreds of schools; the work done in parishes; on Boards; for the C.O.S.—we may be encouraged in the hope that the country might be divided into districts, with every district a committee and with every committee a list of women who could be spared, and of women who would go. There are 900,000 more women than men in England. The redundancy is partly accounted for by the greater longevity of women. After allowing for the widows, we should have to deduct all girls under sixteen; next, all imbeciles and persons of unsound physique—only the fittest can be sent out; next, those whose presence at home is necessary for family reasons; next, we should only have to send abroad women between sixteen and thirty. We must also make allowance for the fact that more women are wanted at home than men. We shall thus reduce the number that we could spare to perhaps an eighth part of the 900,000. Scotland and Ireland have an excess of women over men amounting to about 220,000, of whom, perhaps another eighth part would be available—say, 150,000 in all; but not that number every year. But, indeed, these figures are most tentative. I only advance them as a first guess, just to show that we have to deal with large numbers. Think, however, of the joy with which a colony would receive as many women as it wanted! Western Australia, perhaps, where the population is advancing by leaps and bound, would be able at once to find room for 10,000, to begin with, and would undertake to look after the girls when they arrived, and to place them with respectable and responsible employers.

A correspondent says: "I live in the country, I have a great deal of time on my hands, I like reading, but I do not always know what to read. Can you not sometimes direct me from your own reading? I sometimes go to the paper quoted bits from reviews, but their guidance is insufficient or even misleading. Will you give your personal opinion?" My answer is that I cannot, for two reasons. First, that I read very little. I have neither the time nor the inclination to read many new books. Some must be read. I wait for a holiday to read them. Some I would rather not read, because the older one gets the more irksome it becomes to read a style which is not pleasing or a subject which is not attractive. Then, again, I have to read a great many books which bear upon my immediate work. Another reason is that, when once or twice I have spoken of a book that gave me delight I have received a dozen letters from young writers begging me to mention their books too. The whole weight, if there were any weight, attaching to such a mention must lie in the belief as well as the fact that it is spontaneous and not asked for.

For these reasons I have not of late mentioned, praised, or recommended any books in these columns. I would do so oftener if I were quite sure that there would be no suspicions of log-rolling, because I really think that such a spontaneous tribute is due from one writer to another, and that it ought to be of help to the reader.

Once more on the question whether authors are the principal purchasers of the new books. There is, as I have pointed out, a class of persons who are more literary than the creators of literature. I want now to point out that a very large proportion of those who create modern literature are by no means literary. The love of books; that part of the critical faculty which makes its possessor delight in phrase and revel in a word fitly placed; these things are by no means a necessary part of the literary gift. There are authors, and great authors, who seem not to care about books, or else they care only about books in their own line, or they care about books only when they are not in their own line. Dickens, for instance, read and devoured books when he was young, but they were books of fiction; his taste was not catholic; he thirsted not for knowledge. Johnson, on the other hand, read all books. Lamb professed to read everything but one gathers from his writings that his favourite reading was in the Elizabethan dramatists. Was Thackeray an omnivorous reader? I think not. If there is not evidence to the contrary, I should say that he read but little. I know a novelist—one of the most "eminent hands," who cares nothing about reading. I know a poet who reads hardly anything. I know, again, a writer who is neither poet nor novelist, who reads everything. There are bookish writers as there are bookish men in other lines of work. I think of Leigh Hunt, of Southey, of Charles Lamb as surrounded by these books. They cannot be imagined without their books; they live in an atmosphere of leather bindings and of black letter. "Paint me," says De Quincey, "a room seventeen feet by twelve, and not more than seven and a half feet high. . . . Make it populous with books." And after him there comes a writer whose library is the open street; whose books are men and women; whose authorities are his notebooks. It is not, therefore, true that the poet or the novelist is always "literary." For many the new books have no charm; and even for the loudest "boom" and the largest circulation these people have no curiosity.

I found my old friend sitting on the steps in her library turning over the leaves of a book. She looked up when I opened the door and smiled in her gracious way. I think her chief charm is that gracious smile which shows that she is interested in her friends and loves to have them about her. I thought I saw, however—nay, I was quite certain—that there was a tear in her eye. But I said nothing. "It is only a foolish old magazine" she said, but it reminds me of the past. I am like the old French woman! Oh! L'ancien temps quand j'etais malheureuse! See! She showed me the volume open at a picture representing a boat off the coast of Scarborough, or somewhere. A young man was steering, a girl held the lines, the boat sailing over a dancing sea before a lively breeze. "It is the year 1861,' she said. "That boat would do for me. I used to go out sailing, sometimes alone and sometimes with that young gentleman. I was dressed like that, and wore a hat like that, and had my hair done like that. And he—he—" she sighed, "he looked like that. When he came with me he took the rudder—and the command. I thought, my dear friend, that he was going to take the command of my life as well as my boat. And so he would but for the jealousy of a woman." Now, I had often wondered why my friend, who by this time has quite grey hairs, and is certainly in the sixties, was never married. So I waited and listened.

She looked again at the picture. "Yes," she repeated, "he looked like that. But he was far more manly, I say that I thought—yes, I had reason to think—everybody thought." She was silent again. Then she went on. "One evening when I expected—you know what—he did not come. He went away, and I never saw him again. For a long time I never knew why—oh! quite a long time—ten years and more. Then I had a letter from him. 'I was deceived,' he said, 'I believed a lie.' He said a good deal more, but he was on his deathbed." "And this is the reason why you never married?" "Why, since I had known him there was no other man in the world," she replied. "And did you find out the author of the mischief?" "Oh! Yes. He told me in his letter." She half turned involuntarily. The window looked into the garden, where an old lady, her invalid, who lived with her, was being wheeled in the sunshine. "Yes, he told me. I learned all that she had said." "And then?" "Why—then, she was in poverty and in sickness." I asked no more. The sight of the paralysed lady in the garden was enough. This was my friend's revenge.

BOMBAY RACES.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

NOTES AND ANTICIPATIONS.

This afternoon a large company will assemble at Mahaluxmi to witness the first day's racing in connection with the Bombay meeting. The programme consists of six events, all of which have secured good patronage. Eight competitors have entered for the Stand Plate, run over a mile, and include Kelso Manwarri and Knockane, who are well known performers on this side. The second entries produced four animals from the Madras side, and it is more than probable Cornalla will prove to be the best. Unless Manwarri has returned to his old form, the issue will lie between Cornalla and Kelso, and the former will probably gain the verdict.

The Bombay Derby will be one of the most interesting events of the day, and the meeting of Yildiz and Eclipse will be watched with keenness by followers of the Turf. The latter has to concede Yildiz one pound, and on his Poona form the task is rather more than he can accomplish. Kapurthala is an animal which arrests attention, but I fancy the first past the Judge's box will be Yildiz, followed by Eclipse. Kapurthala may upset calculations, and, at any rate, is worth a place investment. He carries a light impost, and it must not be forgotten he ran prominently in the Governor's Cup at Poona.

The New Stakes will bring out a nice field, the race having secured twelve entries. It is confined to newly landed Arab horses, but several of them have already sported silk. Sprints of this description are always difficult to deal with, but Repentance, Maswood and Samnite can be made out to have good chances. The latter two are trained by Byramjee, and Repentance at his best should have something to do with the finish. Khaboor may run into a place.

Some first class Water Galloways will compete for the Gaye Cup, distance seven furlongs. The field will include Tossal, Pansy, Warass and Nancy. On Calcutta running Pansy should be very hard to beat, although Ocean is much fancied in some quarters.

A large company will probably assemble at the starting post for the Tom Le Mesurier Stakes, for which there are fifteen entries. Many animals of respectable pretensions are competing, but the race is an open one. Taisseer on his form is good enough to win, with Orphan and Centaur for places, unless one of the light weights creates a surprise. Mal'a, who is now a gelding, is entered for this event, and of course has a good chance, but he will probably go for the five furlongs Lilliput Stakes, for which race his number should go up. Chester and Panala can be made out to possess chances for this event, and may be worthy of attention for place investment.

TROTANDOT.

LADY SANDHURST AT ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

A CORDIAL WELCOME.

Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst paid a visit to St. Xavier's College yesterday afternoon, the visit evincing, like her Excellency's similar visits to local educational institutions, her deep interest and sympathy for every work of progress in this city. The large hall of the college, in which the school children were arranged in their respective classes, was tastefully decorated with evergreens and bunting; the platform looking very pretty with floral embellishment. Her Excellency, attended by Captain Levett, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, arrived at the institution at 3-30 p.m., and was cordially welcomed by the Rector and professors of the college, and was escorted to the platform amidst the deafening applause of the school children and the music of the school Orchestra. After an overture by the Band Mr. Bomanji J. Wadia stepped forward and read the following address of welcome:—

"May it please Your Excellency:—We, the students of St. Xavier's, account it a great privilege that we are permitted to receive your Excellency in this college. We also regard it as an event which deserves most honourable celebration because we take it as a sign that there is no work of progress in this city or presidency, and no effort made by the rising generation in our schools and colleges, that does not appeal to your Excellency's interest and sympathy. Notwithstanding the severe and prolonged affliction which has fallen upon Bombay, it is still mercifully granted by us to persevere with unfailing hope in the work we have undertaken. The number of our students is again rising to its ordinary level, and the steady attendance in our classes is of itself a proof that the worst days of distress are already passed. We are all of us confident that the visit we receive to-day will be ever remembered with the utmost gratification in this establishment, and that the solicitude for our welfare indicated by the favour of your Excellency's presence in this hall will serve as a lasting encouragement to everyone of those who are now united in the commendship of learning as the students of St. Xavier's College."

After some enjoyable music by the orchestra, one of the students delivered some verses welcoming her Excellency. The proceedings terminated with the Band playing the National Anthem. It was announced that, at Lady Sandhurst's special desire, the school children would be granted a holiday. Her Excellency afterwards went over the school premises, and at the time of leaving expressed the great pleasure she had felt in the visit to the college.

BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The tie between Mr. Osborne Marshall and Mr. A. T. Spalding for the Calcutta medal was decided yesterday morning, when the latter won rather easily, his score being 45 gross, and with a handicap of five, the nett score was 40. It should be stated Mr. Marshall, who is a scratch player, was off his game. In the original competition he went round the course with the meritorious score of 39, his opponent then taking five strokes more.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s.s. Egypt Captain G. L. Langborne, will sail for Aden, with English mails, and following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Bates Mr Lindon W, Mrs and child
Dalzell Mr, Lindsay Mrs and Miss
Franklin Mr J
Fairbairn Principal Mrs and Miss
Gledhill Lee Corpl
Harrower Mr J M
Harrower Mr
Hoft Mr
Jones Mrs A E
Jones Mr A W
Kensington Lord
Maurice Mr C S
Millward Col W and Miss
Miller Mr Geo and Miss
Parkin Mrs
Peel Mrs S E and child
Penning Mr John
Peters Mr T Mant Mrs
Robinson Mr T E
Rothwell Mr H J
Scarmanga Mr and Mrs
Schalto Dr
Wallis Mr B G, Mrs, infant Master

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armstrong Mr J C
Becher Major and Mrs F W
Bolfield Col and Mrs R E
Bear Mr J H
Dickson Lieut A T S
Erskine Mr
Larton Mr Faust
Price Mr A
Rust Mr J
Robinson Mr T F
Robinson Mr T H
Trappell-Lomax Mr and Mrs R
Wodtop Major G R C

FOR BRINDISI.

Adcock Mr C
Hurd Mrs and Miss
Mitchenor Mr
Pott Mr A
Sharpe Mr C

FOR ISMAILIA.

Britain Mr S S
Balkie Lieut H D
Curtis General R and Mrs
Hardy Mr G C
Hardy Mr
Latta Mr W J and Mrs

FOR PORT SAID.

Miller Rev and Mrs D L
Oke Miss M B

FOR ADEN.

Allbhoy Mr
Bose Mr H M
Crouch Brig Genl O M, V C, and Hon Vans
Crouch Mrs
Cassels Lieut R A and servant
Grant Major G
Hogendorp Mr T O
Hussein Mr Fida
Kader Mr Ali Abdul
Mandal Mr Abdali
Saffrally Mr Esmailly

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—FEBRUARY 16

10 p.m. 73.8

FRIDAY.—FEBRUARY 17.

6 a.m. 70.4
10 a.m. 14.6
2 p.m. 77.2
6 p.m. 77.4

DEATH OF SIR LOUIS KERSHAW.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Sir Louis Kershaw, Chief Justice of Bombay, which took place yesterday morning at his bungalow at Malabar Hill. The learned judge spent the last Christmas vacation of the High Court in Mr. N. N. Wadia's bungalow at Khandalla, returning to Bombay on the 4th ult. He was, however, in too weak a condition from disease of the heart to preside in Court at its re-opening on the 7th ult. Indeed, he was not destined to sit again on the Bench after the closing of the court for the Christmas vacation. The best medical talent was available for him; and his medical attendants did all that human agency could do; but he got weaker and worse day by day until the end came. He suffered from heart disease complicated by liver and dropsy.

Sir Louis Kershaw succeeded Sir John Edge as Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court about eight months ago, and sat on the bench of that Court about six months. During the last vacation of the Court, he proceeded home; and on his return to this country, was asked by telegram from the India Office, which he received at Port Said, whether he would object to be made Chief Justice of Bombay in succession to Sir Charles Farran. Sir Louis had no objection to the proposed change of scene and climate, and he accepted the appointment of Chief Justice at Bombay, where he arrived in the beginning of November last, and took charge of the office of Chief Justice about a week later. His heart was very weak even then; and he had to be carried up the Court staircase in a chair. Sir Louis made a favourable impression from the beginning on the gentlemen of the Bar practising before him on the Appellate Side, who all regret the early close of what seemed to be a promising career as Chief Justice.

Sir Louis Kershaw was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple on the 18th November 1872. He elected to travel the North-Eastern circuit where, with the late Sir Frank Lockwood, and Mr. Waddy, Q. C., he divided the leading practice. He and Sir Frank were intimate friends, and "one who knows him," Mr. Justice Blair, presumably, described Sir Louis Kershaw as "a man of good common sense, perfectly straight, who will not play to the gallery, and withal a very good fellow and kind-hearted gentleman." *Black and White* had much to say of Sir Louis, when, as Mr. Kershaw, he was selected for Allahabad. It told us among other things that he had been appointed Chief Justice of the North-West Frontier, adding, however, with more accuracy, that he was the son of Mr. Mathew Kershaw, of Luddenden, Yorks. He was educated privately under the late Rev. George Rogerson of St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards at Pembroke College, Oxford. He took his B. A. in the Honour School of Law and Modern History in 1869; and in 1867 he rowed stroke of a trial eight while he was Captain and stroke of his College crew. He exchanged his stuff gown for silk in 1878. We have it further on the authority of Mr. Labouchere, that Sir Louis Kershaw was "for several years one of the leaders of the North-Eastern Circuit, having previously practised at Leeds in the local Courts." Sir Louis Kershaw was a sound lawyer, and his appointment met with general approval, as he was very popular in his profession. It was known in the North-West that Sir Louis was inclined to the reform of the slow procedure prevailing in Indian Law Courts, and no sooner had he taken his seat at Allahabad in June last, than he expressed surprise that judgments in the High Court were reported in long-hand. The immediate result of the discovery was that, instead of delivering a lengthy judgment dealing with the facts and the law of the case before him, he confined himself to the mere statement that the appeal was dismissed, and the sentences confirmed. His Lordship, however, admitted that it was most desirable that Judges should frequently give reasons for their decisions; indeed it was necessary that judges should, in complicated cases, deal with the facts and the law in detail; but the waste of time involved by recording judgments in long-hand met with his disapproval.

Sir Louis took his seat for the first time in Bombay on the Appellate Side on the 11th November last; and one of the pleaders recorded his first impressions of him in a local journal in the following terms:—"Sir Louis Kershaw looks old for his age, and it will be some time before he becomes habituated to the Indian climate. During the three days he sat in Court this week, he succeeded in making a favourable impression on the bar. He looked dignified enough for his exalted post. He has well cut features and a large intellectual head. His is quick and clear-headed. His voice is distinct and his delivery fine. He is a practised speaker, and a Judge with his fluency would we are afraid, be often disinclined to write out his judgments. We have not a very efficient judiciary in the mofussil, and it is often in want of proper and authoritative check and guidance from the High Court. The new Chief Justice will, we trust, take into due account this important consideration. On the Bench he conducts himself like a thorough English gentleman, and is kind and polite even to juniors, whom he does not delight in confounding by frequent interruptions or by angry or shrill outbursts. His health is said to be somewhat delicate." It was but too true that the Chief Justice had to struggle with indifferent health from the time he arrived in India. Before having appointed Chief Justice at Allahabad Sir Louis Kershaw had suffered from heart disease. It was hoped that the comparative rest of the post at Allahabad would set him up and allow of his still using his undoubted judicial gifts. But he did not recover robust health, and ever since he came to Bombay it was apparent that the greatest care was necessary to enable him to continue to discharge his duties. The deepest sympathy is felt for Lady Kershaw, who was an untiring and devoted watcher during her husband's brief, but fatal illness.

REGRET EXPRESSED AT THE HIGH COURT.

At 11 o'clock, yesterday, the six Judges of the High Court assembled in the Criminal Sessions Court, Mr. Justice Parsons, the senior Judge, taking his seat in the centre of the Bench, supported on either side by Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Ranade, Mr. Justice Tyabjee, Mr. Justice Fulton, and Mr. Justice Russell. The court was crowded with members of the Bar, nearly all the solicitors and pleaders being also present.

Mr. Justice Parsons said: Mr. Starling, Mr. Government Pleader, members of the Bar, and Pleaders, I have the painful duty of announcing to you the sad death of our Chief Justice, Sir Louis Kershaw, which sad event took place this morning. It is not very long ago that he was appointed Chief Justice of this Court, and we all then looked forward to his having a long and prosperous career. Unfortunately this hope has not been realised. He sat in this court for a short time only before Christmas, and I am sure that all who came in contact with him during that brief period must have felt the geniality of his disposition, his great courteousness and the efforts he made to master, what must have been comparatively strange work and to do his duty. As I have said he was for a short time only with us in this Court. During the Christmas holidays he went away for change of air, and while away he was unfortunately taken ill and was brought back to Bombay; and since then he has been almost entirely confined to his house. He struggled manfully, however, against his disease, and his frequent rallies gave us every hope that he would be able to be among us once more, but it was not to be; and the end came only too soon this morning. We cannot but all deeply mourn his death, which has taken place such a short time after his assuming his office. I am sure you all unite with me in offering our deepest and most sincere sympathy to his widow, who is now left alone under such distressing circumstances. It will be, I trust, some consolation to her to know this. Out of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice, this High Court is closed for the day.

Mr. Starling said: On behalf of the Bar, I concur in all that has fallen from the Bench. We all feel deeply the great loss we have sustained in the death of our Chief Justice, Sir Louis Kershaw, after such a brief tenure of office. From the day he first sat in court it was evident that he was performing his duties under great physical difficulties, but we hoped that he might recover his health and become a bright ornament to the Bench. At the same time, we desire to express our sense of the great courtesy he always manifested to the Bar in his communications with them. We also deeply sympathize with Lady Kershaw in the great loss she has sustained, and trust she will be upheld and comforted in her sorrow.

The Court then adjourned, and all the Court offices were closed for the day.

EXPRESSIONS OF REGRET AT THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

A large number of pleaders assembled yesterday morning in the Court of the Chief Judge, Small Causes Courts, to express their sorrow at the loss the local Bar has sustained by the untimely death of the Honourable Sir Louis Kershaw, the Chief Justice of Bombay.

Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, on taking his seat on the bench, said: For the second time in the course of six months it is my painful duty to announce the death of the Chief Justice of Bombay. Sir Louis Kershaw was appointed after the lamentable death of Sir Charles Farran. He arrived only in November last. He was then in indifferent health. In the beginning of this year he was confined to bed. For a month and a-half we heard that there were small hopes of his recovery. This morning we heard of his death. He was among us for such a short time that few had an opportunity to know him and these had only a casual acquaintance. It would be therefore presumptuous on my part to talk of his attainments. We may, however, express our deep and sincere regret for such an untimely end of a promising career. We have to express our deep sympathy to his widow and children in their sad bereavement.

Mr. Kanuji B. Sethna, on behalf of the pleaders at the Bar, said: It is my sad duty to express our sincere regret at the sad death of the Chief Justice. I endorse all that has fallen from the learned Chief Judge. It is hardly a few months since that the late lamented Chief Justice was with us. He was a man of high attainments and those who came in contact with him were struck by his learning and courteous manners. We, each and all, deplore his sad death and offer our heart-felt sympathy to the widow and children.

The Court was then closed for the day.

REFERENCE IN THE POLICE COURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning, Mr. J. Sanders-Slatter, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on taking his seat on the bench, announced the death of the Chief Justice in the following terms:—It is with very great regret that I have to announce the death of our respected Chief Justice, Sir Louis Kershaw, at an early hour, this morning. The hand of death has been very busy amongst us in Bombay of late, and it is but a few months ago that we were mourning the death of Sir Charles Farran, his predecessor. The very short period which has been allotted to Sir Louis Kershaw to fill his high office, which he entered upon only in November last, and the illness which has prostrated him during the greater part of the short period, have combined to deprive most of us of a personal knowledge of his judicial capabilities and his social qualities; his but past career in his profession in England and the warm eulogies of the friends he left then, are a sufficient guarantee for us that in his early death Bombay has suffered a heavy loss—none the less real because so imperfectly known. But whatever our personal knowledge of our late Chief Justice may be, our sympathy with his sorrowing widow and family, must, I think, be all the more sincere, when we think that the sad event, after weeks of terrible anxiety, finally closed the door of hope of recovery and has left Lady Kershaw and her little daughter alone in a strange land. I trust that in the mar

will send to a public man whose name shall be representative of energy and vigour."

The Royalist "Soleil" points out that M. Faure's election is a defeat for the Socialists, and that his success is due to

THE CONSERVATIVES AND ROYALIST

vote, in accordance with the letter of the Duc d'Orleans to M. Buffet.

The *Debats* said :—

"All that we know of the past of M. Faure justifies our opinion that the National Assembly has placed in good hands the destinies of France. But many, ourselves included, while applauding the success of M. Faure, are still better pleased at the defeat of his opponent. The great event is not so much the election of M. Faure, as the non-election of M. Brisson. The honourable character of the President of the Chamber is not at issue, and we willingly pay a tribute to his private virtues. But we have no hesitation in saying that, his accession to the highest office in the State would have been a public calamity."

M. Paul de Cassagnac, in the "Autorite," described the new President as

A MERE STOP-GAP

qualified by nature to be a Constitutional machine, a kind of living automaton, whose function would be to sign whatever decrees his Ministers put before him. He continued:—

"M. Faure is unquestionably a good man, an honest man; but he is a poor creature to fill the place once occupied by Louis Quatorze and Napoleon. The only explanation for this extraordinary choice is, perhaps, that, having been a tanner at some period of his career, it may have been hoped that his skin will prove impervious to the shafts of ridicule which his position as President of the Republic cannot fail to bring down upon him."

What confused as much as anything to secure toM. Faure the support of the order-loving and lawabiding classes was the violence with which he was attacked by the Revolutionary Socialist and Anti-Semitic Party. In the "Petite Republique," M. Millerand said : "The Socialist Party can afford to regard without anxiety the poor creature set up to replace the late M. Casimir-Perier. He is not a President, he is a mere lay figure." The Anti-Semitic "Libre Parole" indulged in personal insult. The revolutionary "Lanterne" predicted that within a year M. Faure would be driven from his post. The other revolutionary papers took up the same attitude with a degree of intensity that clearly indicated the apprehension that the new President may prove a match for them, and reduce them to the insignificance from which the wars of energy on the part of the Conservatives allowed them to emerge.

OPINION IN VIENNA.

Two diametrically opposite opinions with regard to the election of M. Faure were expressed in the Austro-Hungarian press. On the one hand it was regarded as a fortunate circumstance that the Socialists hade not been encouraged by the election of their candidate, M. Brisson ; that the victory which they believed to be assured had been attached from them ; and that a mediocre President of whom nothing great can be expected, but who will, faithfully discharge his duties, just as M. Carnot did, had been placed at the head of the French Republic. This was the opinion of the "Freundenblatt," of the "Presse," and several other papers. The other view represented by the "Pesther Lloyd," the "Neues Wiener Tagblatt," &c., was that the choice of M. Felix Faure was totally inadequate to the occasion. "The new President," said the "Lloyd," "represented the diagonal between two opposing forces. He was neither red nor black, almost of no colour at all, and, it must be added, of no convincing authority. The condition of France, however, called for a man who could guide his country. By electing

A RESPECTABLE MEDIOCRITY;

the majority, composed of Senators, Monarchists, and a very few Republicans, have merely staved off the solution of the question as to whether the Republic must not undergo internal organisation."

The new President was personally known in Austria, which he had visited several times. He was described by those who met him as extremely simple and modest in his ways. He was Conservative and Moderate in views, amiable, talkative, and well informed on a variety of subjects. The most interesting description of him was however, that given by the French Ambassador, M. Lozo—who is an intimate friend of the new President—to the "News Weiner Tagblatt." His visits to Austria enabled him to make extensive travels, his favourite excursions being to Egypt Besides shipbuilding, he was also interested in leather and hides ; and has a farm in Normandy, that line of business. He is an Opportunist of the purest water, and his political views coincide with those of M. Casimir-Perier. He was formerly considered an enemy of Germany, and it was told of him that when looking for apartments on arriving at hotels, he always asked whether the proprietor was or was not a German. He is an extremly hard worker, beginning at six in the morning and only finishing late at night. His sole recreation, besides travelling, has been shooting and hunting.

Another contributor to the same paper said of him that he had a marked dislike of the English or, at least, of English rule in Egypt. He said, at a banquet given to him by the French colony in Egypt, that France would never abandon the country of the Nile.

IN BERLIN,

the election of M. Faure was received with satisfaction, as a prudent and pacific Statesman. It was hoped that he would firmly resist the Socialist movement. The "Lokal-Anzeiger" gave the following description of M. Faure :—His friends praise the great amiability of his manners, but do not conceal that he is capable of cool reflection and of rare energy. He is not a brilliant orator in the French sense, but speaks with great clearness and precision. He was the man best listened to by the Chamber, and his speeches always exercised a lasting influence on its decisions though they were destitute of that Ciceronic ornament which is usual in France."

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST MESSAGE.

When the Chambers met after the election the following message was addressed to them by the newly elected president :—

"Messieurs les Senateurs,—In raising me to the highest Magistracy of the Republic, the National Assembly selected for this exalted function one of the most modest of the servents of the country. I should give but very imparfect expression to the deep feeling of gratitude which I entertain if I did not attribute the honour of that choice to the democracy of labour to which I belong. It is to that democracy, of labour that the manifestation of the 17th of January was meant as a tribute ; it is to the unobtrusive exertions of that democracy, unceasingly carried on to promote the greatness of our French fatherland, that you have met to pay a solemn homage."

"I am fully conscious of the magnitude of the duties laid upon me by the National Assembly in handing over to me the guardianship of the Constitution. I shall not fail to be true to that trust. You may rely, gentlemen, on my fullest devotion, on my utmost vigilance, to guarantee the observance of the Constitutional laws, and the regular and loyal working of the Parliamentary regime." The absolute quietude and the unshakeable confidence which marked the trasmission of the Presidential powers affords a conclusive proof that France feels conscious that she is mistress of her destinies under the protection of Republican laws."

"You, gentlemen, have shown that the free working of our institutions suffices under all circumstances to provide for the uninterrupted carrying on of the business of the country. Moreover, Republican order could under no circumstances be endangered. At all times, in point of fact, the nation is able, through its representatives, to give utterance to its will, and its representatives are always sure to find in the Government a faithful co-operator, endeavouring with them to carry out by legal means all reforms that are really serious and beneficial to the country. France does not mix up mere barren agitation with the steady and sober prosecution of progress. Strong in her sense of probity, proud of her thrift, keenly sensitive to every generous idea, she is not the slave of any preconceived theory ; but she does not hold at arm's lenght any of the great problems which now engross minds throughout the world. To seek out the solutions which these problems entail, and adapt them to the national genius, to our traditions, to our manners and customs, that is the essential work before you. All men of good will are sure to unite in one common idea of conciliation, of appeasement, and of social justice in order to prepare, through general concord and Republican fraternity, the continuous development of moral and material welfare."

"Contemplating with legitimate pride her Army and her Navy, which are strong enough to be entitled to proclaim aloud their love of peace, having sympathies which she cherishes, and to which she remains faithfully attached, France, in a fresh impulse towards progress, is preparing to invite the nations of the world to a great festival of labour—a worthy crowning of the century about to close. In letters, in art, in science, in industry, commerce, and agriculture, wherever the prolific activity of the country displays itself—in the lower strata of universal suffrage, as well as in the spheres of the political world, one common ardour should unite all who have at heart the lustre of their country's name. To that union, to that joint effort to promote the power and glory of the French Republic, I invite your hearty co-operation. In so doing, I feel assured that I express the views of the whole of our democracy."

THE ALLITNCE WITH RUSSIA.

President Faure's popularity inreased after his election and possibly reached its climax in September 1897 when he returned the visit of the Czar and while there the definite announcement of the Treaty of Alliance between Russia and France was made. The President left Paris on August 18 for Dunkirk, and there embarked on board the Pothuan, en route forSt. Petersburg. On arriving off Kronstadt on August 23 he was welcomed by the Grand Duke Alexis, and received by the Czar on his yacht Alexandria. The popular as well as the official reception accorded him was characterised by extraordinary enthusiasm ; and in the final farewell speeches both President and Czar significantly spoke of the two nations as being "friendly and allied."

M. Faure concluded his visit to Russia on Aug. 26. After visiting, with the Czar and Czarina, the French and Russian vessels of war, the members of the Imperial family were entertained at luncheon on board the French cruiser Pothuan. M. Faure made a speech, in which he said the Navies might be proud of the toss they had taken in the great events which had founded the intimate friendship of France and Russia. They had drawn nearer the hands stretched out towards one another, and had enabled their two nations to join fraternally in the most sincere and loyal union. The Czar said he spoke on his own behalf and in the name of Russia when he echoed the sentiments uttered by the President. M. Faure's stay among them had created a new bond between their two friendly and allied nations. These are the two speeches :—

[The President said : "I thank your Majesty and her Majesty the Empress for having so graciously accepted the invitation to spend a few moments on board a vessel of our Fleet. I am all the more happy because I am thus enabled to tell your Majesty, under the shelter of your colours, how touched I am at the hospitality your Majesty has offered us, and how grateful we are to the Russian people for the grand welcome given to the President of the Republic. Your Majesty desired to arrive in France under the escort of the sailors of France and Russia." It is

amidst them that, with profound emotion, I salute Russia before my departure. The French and Russian Navies may be proud of the part they have taken, from the very first day, in the great events which have founded the intimate friendship of France and Russia. They have drawn nearer hands stretched out towards one another, and have enabled our two friendly and allied nations, guided by a common ideal of civilisation, right, and justice, to unite fraternally in the most sincere and loyal union. I raise my glass in honour of your Majesty, and of her Majesty the Empress. At the moment of leaving them I beg them to receive the hearty good wishes I form for their happiness, and for that of the Imperial family. To the name of France, I drink to the grandeur of Russia."

The Czar replied :—

The words which you Mr President have just addressed to me awaken a loud echo in my heart and respond entirely to the sentments which animate me, as well as the whole of Russia. I am happy to say that your stay among us creates a new bond between our two friendly and allied nations, both equally determined to contribute to the utmost of their power to the maintenance of the peace of the world, in a spirit of right and equity. Once more allow me, Mr. President, to thank you for your visit, and to empty my glass in your honour, and to the prosperity of France."

THE PRESS ENTHUSIASTIC.

The French press grew enthusiastic over these speeches and knew their significance. The "Figaro," perhaps the most typical ofFrench journals, declared itself delighted with the declarations which crowned the visit of M. Faure to Russia. Nevertheless those declarations reveal nothing to that journal, because, "since the visit of the Czar and Czarina to Paris last Autumn, no one had dared seriously to deny the existence of an alliance beteen France and Russia."

The "Journal" said "In order that a law should bear good fruit it is necessary that it should be demanded by the peoplebefore being inscribed in the Code. The Czar Nicholas II, and President Faure have, with a foresight acumen, waited to proclaim the alliance till it was recognized and accepted by all as a guarantee of peace and progress."

The political significance of the Franco-Russian Alliance was, the "Debats" considered clearly defined not only at St. Petersburg, but the previous year in Paris. The twoPowers insisted strongly on their desire to work for the maintenance of peace. This Government organ, after quoting the words of the Czar, "our two friendly and allied nations both equally determined to contribute to the utmost of their power to the maintenance of the peace of the world in a spirit of right and equity," declares that they contain a programme :—

"France and Russia mutually guarantee to each other a security which will enable them to carry out the peaceful works requiring time for completion They desire peace—not that peace which would be granted to them, but that peace which they will cause to be respected and which will safeguard their interests and dignity. Their alliance is not to manifest itself in a warlike manner, except in the case of the occurrence of one of those accidents for which one must always be ready, but which they are firmly determined not to provoke."

The "Temps," which is the special organ of the foreign Ministry, said :—

"Under the ægis of these two indissolubly united Powers, the fraternal co-operation of two sister nations and the concerted action of two Governments both equally conscious of the grandeur of their task as of the greatness of their power, should give to Europe and to the whole world a new sense of security. One era has come to an end, another era has commenced. The policy of isolation and egotism is past ; the policy of collaboration and mutual assistance, the policy of alliance commences, with firmness and calm, for the advantage of all and every one."

The Revolutionary Socialists were the only persons in France who refuse to accept the Franco-Russian Alliance as a blessing for the country, and even they protest timidly and demand that the Treaty of Alliance as the Alliance exists, should be at once laid before the Chamber, which alone holds sovereign power in the Republic. The Ultra Royalist Gazette de France" rejoiced at the conclusion of the Alliance because it contend it is a practical demonstration of the possibility to govern France otherwise than by the employment of Monarchical means. It said:—

"There is not a Frenchman who should not rejoice at the declaration made by the Czar on board the Pothuan. The Royalists, even more than other citizens, have the right to congratulate themselves, for it was the Monarchical methods which had to be employed for the conclusion of the Alliance, M. Faure, though defined by the Constitution as only a "dummy," was obliged to consider himself a real Sovereign, in order to conclude all alone a Treaty engaging France in the eyes of the whole of Europe. It is the most typical demonstration which has yet been given during twenty-seven years of the impossibility to govern France otherwise than by the observance of Monarchical rules.

Dunkirk, Paris, and almost all France were "en fete" to welcome the President on his return' He signed an agreement with Great Britain whereby the perpetual treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Tunis, concluded in 1875 was cancelled, and inferentially French claims to Tunis were recognised. In return a nominal concession was agreed to, Tunis undertaking for fifteen years to make the duty on British cotton goods not more than 5 per cent. "ad valorem," in place of the existing duty of 8 per cent. A grand banquet was given to President Faure by the Committee of Trade and Industry in concert with the Tribunal and Chamber of Commerce on October 14,and in responding to the toast of his health he urged the importance of opening up new markets and establishing factories in new and unexploited regions his suggestion being very widely acted upon. During the past exciting year in France the President maintained a strict attitude of neutrality and set a dignified example to his countrymen. His death will be universally mourned.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is just a year since the Report of the Bombay Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was sent to Calcutta, and about ten months since it was published in Vol. 11 of the Central Executive Committee's Report on the Fund. The Bombay Report, which bears date the 9th February 1898, described the operations carried out in this Presidency up to 31st October 1897 and with it a final balance sheet up to 31st January 1898 was submitted. Bombay, however, which was the first Province to feel the pinch of famine, and the first Province to start public measures of relief, has had the unfortunate distinction of being the last Province to return to normal conditions, and it is only within the past three months that charitable relief in some Districts ceased to be wanted and to exist. The prolongation of a state of famine, as foreshadowed in my Committee's report, has been caused in some measure by the advent of plague, and our fund, strictly on the lines laid down for its distribution, has been the means of alleviating a great deal of plague-famine distress. In amount the expenditure on this account has not been considerable, and bears but small relation to the large volume of good done.

Famine affairs having ceased to concern the public, it is unnecessary to deal again at length with the operations or the Fund in this Presidency ; but a brief statement of account may still interest subscribers and some other Members of the Community. I therefore submit the final balance sheet as under :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Local subscriptions	2,96,515	13	10
From the Central Executive Committee (less surplus balances returned)	12,94,250	0	0
Miscellaneous	17,941	9	3
Total Rs.	16,08,708	7	1

DISBURSEMENTS.

Object I.—To supplement the subsistence rations, which alone are provided from public funds, by the addition of small comforts whether of food or of clothing) for the aged or infirm, for the paiouns in Hospital, or children in the like	2,14,630	9	2
Object II.—To provide for themaintenance of orphans	21,614	5	11
Object III.—To relieve the numerous poor but respectable persons who will endure any privation rather than apply for Government relief, (accompanied, as it must be, by official enquiry into, and some kind of test of, the reality of the destitution which is to be relieved	2,10,242	8	4
Object IV.—To restore to their original position, when acute distress has subsided those who have lost their all in the struggle and to give them a fresh start in life	11,51,480	10	7
Object V.—Expenses	6,124	15	3
Rs.	16,08,143	1	2
Balances retained in the Districts			
Balance in the Bank of Bombay Rs. 1783 12 8	4,565	5	10
Rs.	16,08,708	7	1

The cost of administering the fund has been Annas 6,132 per hundred rupees.

I am, &c.,
ARTHUR LESLIE,
Hony. Secy. I. F. C. R. F. Bombay.

Bombay 17th February 1899.

EDWARD REHATSEK BEQUEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The late Mr. Edward Rehatsek left a fund in Government Paper worth of Rs. 33,000, from the interest of which monetary prizes are to be given to the students in Primary Schools. Last year, i.e., in 1898 I was able to distribute (after defraying all contingent expenses for the maintenance of the fund) the sum of Rs. 1,275 as under :—

	Rs.
Primary Schools under the Joint Schools Committee	800
Indo-British Institute, through Principal J. T. Hathorn Bruce	200
Poor Boys' Seminary, through Mr. S. D. Khote	75
Anjuman-i-Islam Schools	100
Total Rs.	1,275

N. V. MANDLIK,
Executor, Edward Rehatsek Bequest,
The Hermitage, Cumballa Hill,

Bombay, 17th February 1899.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER!

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Parui men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities, Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5 8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists 6 Hyde Street Calcutta.

PLAGUE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

PLAGUE WORKERS' EXPERIENCE.

THE Plague Commission, consisting of Professor T. R. Fraser, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., president, Mr. J. P. Hewett, I.C.S., C.I.E., Professor A. E. Wright, M.D., Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., and Dr. M. A. Ruffer, re-assembled yesterday morning, at the Secretariat, to receive further evidence.

MR. R. GILBERT.

Mr. Reginald Gilbert, the first witness examined, gave his experience of plague in Bandora. He thought the plague could be stamped out in small towns by segregation and evacuation. He was a thorough believer in inoculation by Professor Haffkine's prophylactic serum. In February 1898, finding that Government and the Plague Committee were discouraging and opposing inoculation in every way, witness and Mr. F. C. Remington brought the matter before the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber unanimously passed a resolution asking the Government to encourage it and to allow inoculation as an alternative to quarantine and segregation. Bandora until the middle of last year suffered from onerous quarantine regulations. The Bandora Municipality allowed those possessed of inoculation certificates to be free from quarantine. As soon asGovernment heard of this they stopped it just in the same way as they stopped inoculation at Belgaum, where a similar rule was in force for a short time. He believed it was useless for natives to go to plague hospitals except in very exceptional cases, and he much regretted he himself personally enforced this. Bombay being so large it was impossible to try and drive out the plague by segregation and evacuation. All the plague work in Bombay done during 1897 and 1898 he considered now was useless. The money spent by the Bombay Plague Committee was almost entirely thrown away. He considered no one should be forced to go to a plague hospital. Of the inmates of the house in which he lived all submitted to inoculation. Inoculation had never been properly worked in Bombay. He believed if Government were to request influential natives to encourage their caste people to be inoculated, and if Government actively supported and encouraged it, the majority of the natives would take to it. His Excellency the Governor had summoned several meetings of the Justices of the Peace in Bombay to assist in the plague work, but he had never asked the Justices to take any steps to induce the people to be inoculated. Every possible inducement should be offered to people to be inoculated ; poor people should be paid a rupee when inoculated. He believed nothing but inoculation would drive plague out of Bombay and all the resources of Government should be directed to this one safeguard.

PROFESSOR GAJJAR.

Professor T. K. Gajjar in his evidence stated that the origin of the different outbreaks of plague lay as a rule in the combination of two causes, (1) the presence in air of germs of a particular genus of cocobacilli, and (2) the environment of foul gases resulting from the putrefactive decomposition of animal matter of long duration in the soil—which two causes combined to develop the specific virus of plague. It was believed by some bacteriologists that the germs which caused the plague formed a well-defined species of coco-bacilli, specific and constant in its character. But that belief was erroneous, because the so-called species of bacteria were not determined by morphological characters, but by their physiological characters, there being hardly any structural difference between them. The physiological characters had been found to vary considerably with the nature of the environment, as was evident from the bacteriological experiment, of attenuation and intensification. The law of evolution held good in bacterial world as well as in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. As Europe was contaminated by the unscientific burial system leading to cadaveric decomposition, this country was polluted by the ill-suited sewage systems leading to fouling the pure waters. The epidemic in this country owed its origin to the decomposition in the ill-constructed and ill-ventilated sewers, and its spread was due to similar decompositions of animal matter and filth in other towns and cities. All attempts to destroy the germs were futile. Most of the disinfectants which were used were employed mainly with a view to kill the germs, viz., mercuric chloride, carbolic acid phenyle, sanitas preparations, etc., but even that object was not attained as they could not penetrate into the germ cells they had no possible action on the gases of putrefaction. Thesedisinfectants owingto their action of coagulated albumen form a protective casing of coagulated albumen around the bacteria, rendering them dormant for anime, but ready to crop up into activity at some future time when favourable conditions presented themselves. On the other hand, these infections being poisonous killed some more rats and increased the most injurious kind of putrefaction. Lime water might serve to clear the premises, but it could have no influence on the vitiated atmosphere, except that some little carbonic acid might be removed. Having described the manner in which the disease was communicated, Professor Gajjar said that it was natural for Professor Haffkine's prophylactic serum, that it was a completely sterilized fluid containing dead germs and toxines. These germs were called dead, because the cultures were found extinct in artificial media, but it yet remained to be proved that these so-called dead germs did not crop up into activity in living systems. The short period of incubation that followed after inoculation, the gradual development of feverish and other symptoms, pointed to the development in the system of a contagium of a living and multiplying nature derived from the inoculated serum. The statistics of Professor Haffkine were very striking in the comparison of the mortality among the inoculated and the uninoculated. Wherever inoculation had been introduced on a large scale, the results had been most disastrous among the uninoculated, as could be seen from the instances of Dharnaun, Nirkies, Dharwar, Habli, and Sirsore. In all these places the mortality jumped to monstrous proportions, much higher than the percentage of Bombay—the centre of the plague. Not a single instance was pointed out where inoculation had decreased the total mortality, but the increase in mortality that had occurred at all places was explained away by stating that the aid of inoculation was called in when the disease was on the rise. This, however, was not plausible enough, and was not capable of throwing any light on the excessive mortality among the uninoculated just after the inoculation. If the immunity of the inoculated was to be established by statistics, people of a certain locality must be all inoculated simultaneously and isolated from the rest of the population. If the percentage of mortality fell at once, then only the doctrine could be proved.

Mr. Shepherd, Assistant Collector, Thana, was then examined as to the measures he had adopted to stamp out plague in villages and towns under his charge.

DR. MARSH,

Dr. E. L. Marsh give the results of his investigation on the approximate number and varieties of micro-organisms commonly recovered from samples of soil and dust from the rooms of native dwellings. He also submitted results of experiments with the virus of bubonic plague in relation to earth, water, desiccation in the air, etc. He produced clinical memoranda of two cases admitted to hospital (Poona) with bubonic plague eight and nine months, respectively, after inoculation with Dr. Haffine's prohylactic. He also put in records of the bacteriological examination for diagnostic purposes of the circulating blood or material from a painful gland in 25 of the patients admitted to the observation wards of Sion Plague Hospital.

Mr. E. F. Allum, a member of the Bandora Municipality, then gave evidence in regard to the outbreaks of plague in Bandora. He said there was a general tendency on the part of the people to conceal cases, and most of the patients who were removed declined to avail of the hospital treatment or to take European medicines.

Mr. R. J. C. Lord I. C. S., acting Registrar of the High Court, gave an account of the outbreak of plague in Ahmednugger. He said there were very few rats in Nugger. The plague appeared to take a course from east to west. At first the people did not show any inclination to live in huts, and the authorities found considerable difficulty in getting them into huts. Good many cases of plague were imported in Nugger district from Bombay and Poona, but he believed that the infection was brought in the town from Europe. Inection was carried from place to place by human agency.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, L. M., said that he believed the plague bacilli were imported into Bombay by infected rats from ships arriving in Bombay from Hongkong as well as by infected clothing and apparel from the same source. He knew several cases in which Dr. Yersin's curative serum failed as a curative agent. As regarded the effects of preventive inoculation, Dr. Bhalchandra submitted to the Commission all the material he had collected for his paper on Professor Haffkine's prophylactic inoculation which he read before the Grant College Medical Society.

Dr. A. D'Monte, Vice-President of the Bandora Minicipality, said that the epidemic at Bandora was preceded by dead rats being found in numbers in a house in Bazaar district, the whole of which became infected. The disease then took a secondary course, and gradually infected almost every village. Inoculation with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic serum was, in his opinion, beneficial, for though the serum itself might not have the effect of giving absolute confidence in the inoculated which helped them from being timid. Inoculation was harmless and certainly tended to good. Professor Haffkine and Dr. Yersin's curative serum did not prove effective in plague cases. Professor Lustig's serum had been tried by him in two cases and both recovered without any after effects on the health of the patients.

[The Commission then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE INTERCESSORY SERVICES.

At the special intercessory service held on Thursday evening, at the Cathedral, the clergy present were :—The Ven. Archdeacon Scott, the Revds. S. Leigh Lye, C. M. Barham, C. Gilder, G. Ledgard, J. W. Biscoe, A. F. Tovey, J. D. Ozanne, T. Davis, L. B. Butcher, W. A. Roberts, J. H. Lord, J. W. Kemble and T. Evans. Evensong was said by the Rev. C. M. Barham ; the Lessons were read by the Rev. C. Gilde, and the Ven. the Archdeacon ; and the Rev. S. Leigh Lye read the latter part of the Commination Service, substituting the two special Collects against the plague for those in the prayer book. Hymns 398, 458, 88, and 20 were sung during the service, the clergy occupying the choir stalls. The total offertory at both services amounted to Rs. 391-12, which will be placed at the disposal of the Plague Commissioner.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay during the week ending 16th February :—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Whitby	Boogey Cabronada
Calcutta	Mrs P O Callaghan
London	Barlas
Marketon Town	Trafford, Steamship Egypt
Dhrangadra	Girdhardas Madhowji
Surra	Sheikh Shimbhuwar
Jagour	Nawagjee Framjee Mucheswala
Malwa	Kashnath Venaik Chatre, Pydhonie

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JAN. 27,

INDOOR cycling, or a tolerable imitation of the true pastime is now having a considerable vogue at London places of entertainment. At the Royal Aquarium, Barden, and Warburton, the son of the late well-known trainer, have been indulging in displays of fast pedalling on home trainers, and at nearly every music-hall there is a turn of trick riding. Perhaps also it is under this category that the game of cycle polo, as played by the American teams, now showing at the Alhambra and the Empire Theatres, must be classed. This form of polo is the variety in which hockey sticks or other implements are dispensed with and the players use their own front wheels to drive or stop the ball. Very clever work it is, and as a spectacle, vastly more fascinating to watch than polo with sticks. It is neater, and more dexterous, but involves a far higher degree of proficiency than side-kicks, which last pleasing variety of the game is far more suitable for ordinary riders to cultivate.

The sudden occurrence of an interval of fine weather and clean roads, brought about by a wind which for once unaccompanied by wet, has served as a most welcome change from the eternal mud and endless rain which have made this winter particularly unsuitable for cycling. This small return, although probably premature as a harbinger of spring, has made a marvellous difference in the wheeling population of the roads, which for the nonce swarm with riders again though the majority having been idle, so far cycling is concerned, for many weeks, give every appearance of finding first renewed efforts rather laborious by reason of unfamiliarity. It is the penalty paid for being only an occasional, fair-weather cyclist that such a one has to enact his novitiate again after every interval of abstention from the wheel, wherefore, the moral is, never be a total abstainer from cycling.

The use of the cycle as an hunting accessory seems rather inappropriate as it cannot compare with a horse for cross country work, or taking five barred gates and hedges, with ploughed fields in between. Yet it is now not an unusual thing to find cyclists at meets, although they may soon be out of the hunt when the going gets impracticable. It seems somewhat of an incongrous forcing of the cycle to unfit purposes, and one can hardly say which means are not the most likely to make her attractive to cyclists. A party of huntsmen and hounds occasionally completely blocks the road. One such obstruction in Hertfordshire last week was particularly noticeable, the whole width of the highway being blocked with horses and dogs, and more or less capable ladies and gentlemen returning from a run. Their sheer indifference to all other users of the highway was majestic. All mere cyclists and such, had to get off and grovel by in the ditches, and that same afternoon the hounds strayed on to a main line express route, and fast trains in each direction had to be pulled up while the dogs enjoyed themselves in their trespass. This state of things would not be tolerated in any other sphere. A handful of cyclists showing half such obstructiveness would be yanked up before the magistrates and merrily fined.

The fining process goes on apace this season, for the offence of riding on footpaths. Each week brings to the police court some distinguished person guilty of the unpardonable sin of forsaking the stony highway for the smooth and seductive sidewalk. Lady Basing had to pay 15s. for the privilege at Chertsey, in sequel to the fining of the Recorder of Reading who, when caught foot-path cycling, was actually on his way to preside at the local sessions. The frequency of the commission of the offence by reputable persons points to its not being considered a very dreadful misdemeanour, except in the view of the out-of-work constable who may happen to hand, or even lie in wait for the sport of cyclist baiting. "Would you have been able to see me on that path if there had been a two shilling bit in prospect," said a footpath wheeler to a pouncing policeman. "No sir," came promptly in answer, and the florin went to shut the optic of the constable retrospectively. But he, wily dog, before he let loose his captive, said "You forget it, take a two eye'd view of the matter to-morrow, and I'll purpose to speak more dogmatically than ever against Christians marrying sinners, if I make every devil in town mad."

It is high time that our women should lead calmer lives, and get away from the notion that what we call "progress" in these days demands that they shall fill their thoughts and lives with matters at the cost of their health or peace of mind. Our home must have more of a restful calm, and our wives must not be lured into nervous haste and forgetfulness by wrong ambitions or foolish ideas or what the world expects of them. It is easy enough to attempt to do too much in days like these, when the varied interests of life seem to crowd upon us. But it is a wise woman who admits to herself that it is impossible to do all.

Now is the time to have a smart costume made at half price, for many of the West-end firms, at this dullness of the year, prefer making small profits to discharging their staff. This works well in every way. The workers are kept on, though probably at reduced salaries ; the employers find grist coming into the mill to tide them over a blank period, and that numerous section of the public that likes to dress well at a small cost, profits by the moderate charges made during January and February.

For several years we have been constantly hearing that blousses are going out of fashion. Though bodices are more worn that they used to be, the blouse is still in great favour, and likely to remain so. Blouses and bicycling may be said to be inseparably associated, and though wheeling is no longer a favourite amusement with the smart section of society, it is general enough in other of the social strata. The newest blouse from Paris is a work of art in its way. Composed of white, ivory, cream-coloured, or pale-tinted glace, it is embellished with applications of black lace, disposed in a manner that black or dark velvet gives added effect to the pale tones of the silk, and a folded stock and jabot of faintly tinted lace complete the composition. These blouses cost from two and a half guineas upwards, according to the richness of the silk and the quality of the lace. They are suitable for evening wear, or for afternoon at Niagara, of matinees. The custom that now prevails of lining fur capes with white satin provides against any possible injury of the light silk blouse from contact with a dark material.

Padded hips are the vogue in Paris, where the ideal figure of the moment is immensely, unnaturally wide immediately below the waist. "Hanches de coutchouc" has become a by-word. The pads are covered with silk or satin and deftly introduced in the lining of the various gowns, or upon the corset. Every unnatural mode of the kind is liable to become exaggerated, and there may be some amusing caricatures in store for us in the near future. Meanwhile, the clinging gowns are inducing their wearers to go half-clad about the hips, except where the pads are, in order to look as slight as possible.

The lace jacket is always an agreeable addition to an afternoon or evening toilet. The newest form has a high collar, a style which, if not exaggerated, has usually a picturesque effect. A good way to finish of the lace jacket, as well as to keep it in position, is to add tabs of black velvet across the front, ending one side, or on both, in bows or rosettes held down by a fancy button. Crystal buttons are considered smart just now, and look well when paste are not available. Miniature buttons are still liked and appear on dresses, bolts, and the front pleat of blouses.

Teagowns may now be classed under two heads, those that are worn at breakfast and during the first succeeding hour or two of the morning, and those that are suitable for wearing at a quiet home dinner. One is in figured chins blue surah, over a front of Liberty satin trimmed with lace and pleated in tucks between bands of insertion mate hing the lace. A long sash of sky-blue crepe-de-chine is knotted loosely just below the waist, the long, pointed ends being fringed and embroidered. The flat collar is in embroidered crepe over Liberty satin. Some of the newest teagowns have revers from shoulder to hem, simply covered with gathered baby ribbon. The enormous number of stitches in this trimming makes it a costly affair. Fur is much used on teagowns, as it is on almost every article of costume. Sable is, of course, the favourite, and chinchilla comes next, but there are less expensive furs that may be used.

Cashmere is an excellent material for winter teagowns, especially that known as double-cashmere. It drapes beautifully, and is made in pretty pale colours, as well as white and ivory. Satin combines well with cashmere, and velvet, added to the other two, completes a harmonious trio. A white cashmere has revers of china-blue velvet over a front of white satin, covered with imitation Irish point. The neck in a square of transparent Irish point a band of the same forming a collar which hooks at the back, under a knot of the satin ribbon. With row of pearls this is a lovely gown, all the tones of whiteness in the various materials being repeated in the pearls, whose "infinite variety" excels even that of the dusky queen herself. For morning wear the teagown is differentiated from the mere dressing gown by dainty trimmings of satin or lace or elaborations of make which would be out of place on the more utilitarain garment. Flannelette becomes prettier in colour and design with every sign, and though it is only cotton worked up by some process to an imitation of flannel and its fluffiness, there is yet considerable warmth in it. Some of the newest colourings reproduce the favourite "old rose," with patterns in black, dark brown, sepia, and deep grey upon the soft pink.

There are lovely blues to be seen commingled in these flannelettes, tones that seem borrowed from the best of porcelain and faience to delight the eye. These tints are mixed up with such art that not one is predominant, a circumstance that renders the design extremely becoming. In the same way various tones of red, from deepest Indian to brightest tomato, and from that to poppy-pink, are subtly interwoven on a ground of white or cream colour, with results that are appreciated by the lover of colour. Our sleeves are again in halves. That is, the upper and lower parts are often made of two different materials. But of whatever they may be made, they are a tight-fitting as the rest of the dress, and long enough to reach the wrist, if not to cover the hands as far as the fingers. There are no short sleeves now for the varieties are but three in number, very long ones, elbow sleeves, or mere straps scarcely wider than a bootlace.

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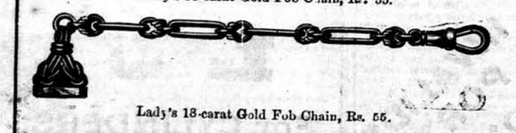
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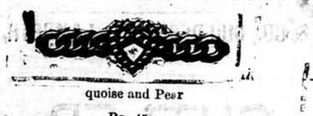
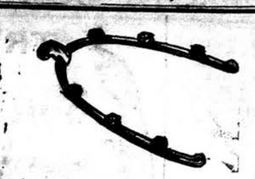

quoise and Pear Rs. 45.

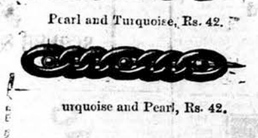
Pearls, Rs. 40.

Diamond and Opal, Rs. 160.

pa and Turquoi Rs. 45.


Diamond and Ruby "Wish-bone," Rs. 80.

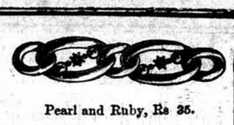
Pearl and Turquoise, Rs. 42.


unquoise and Pearl, Rs. 42.

Ruby and Pearl, Rs. 48.

Pearls, Rs. 40.

Diamond and Ruby, Rs. 20.


Pearl and Ruby, Rs 35.

Pearl, Rs. 35.

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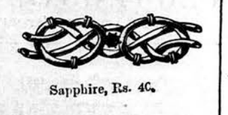
Pearls Rs. 45.

Pearls and Turquoise, Rs. 45.

Brilliant, Rs. 80.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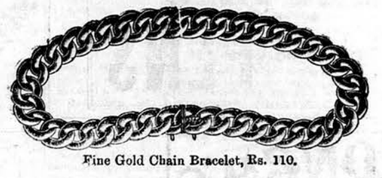
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Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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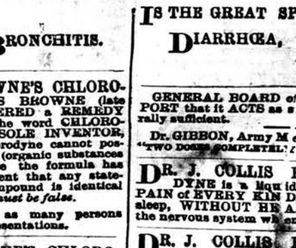

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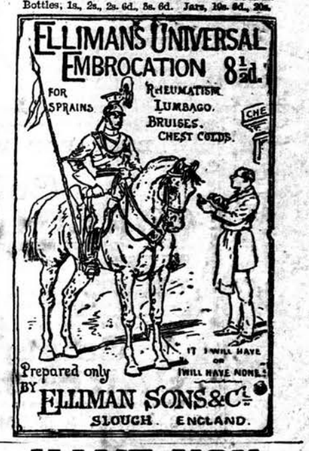

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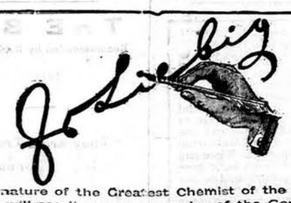

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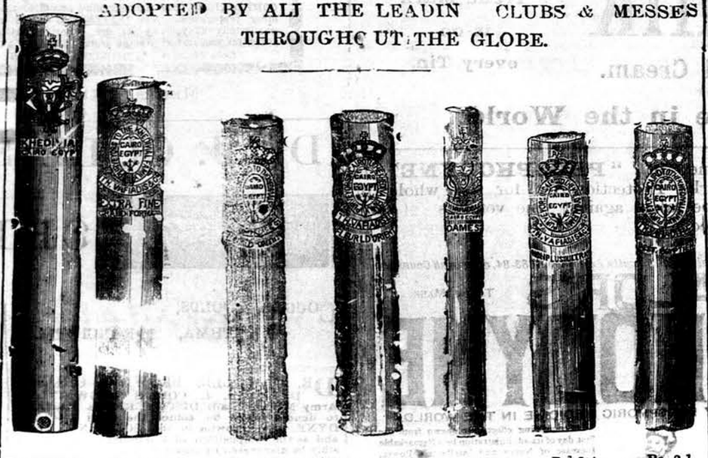

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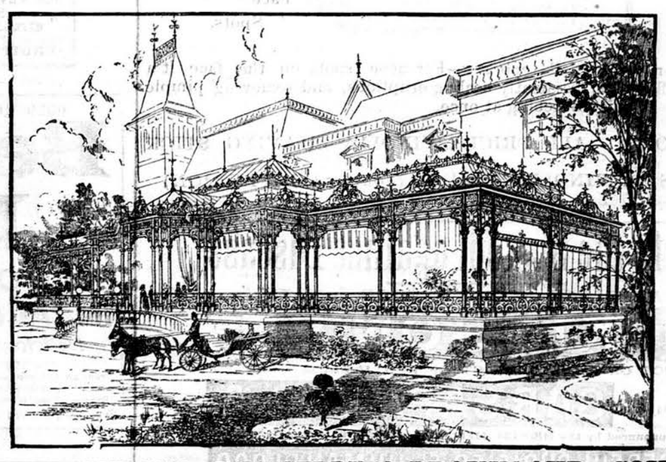

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